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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1061)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | Vidyanshu Shekhar Jha | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENG | Registration Number | 84658 |
| Center | ORN | Date | 1/9/18 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें **बीस** प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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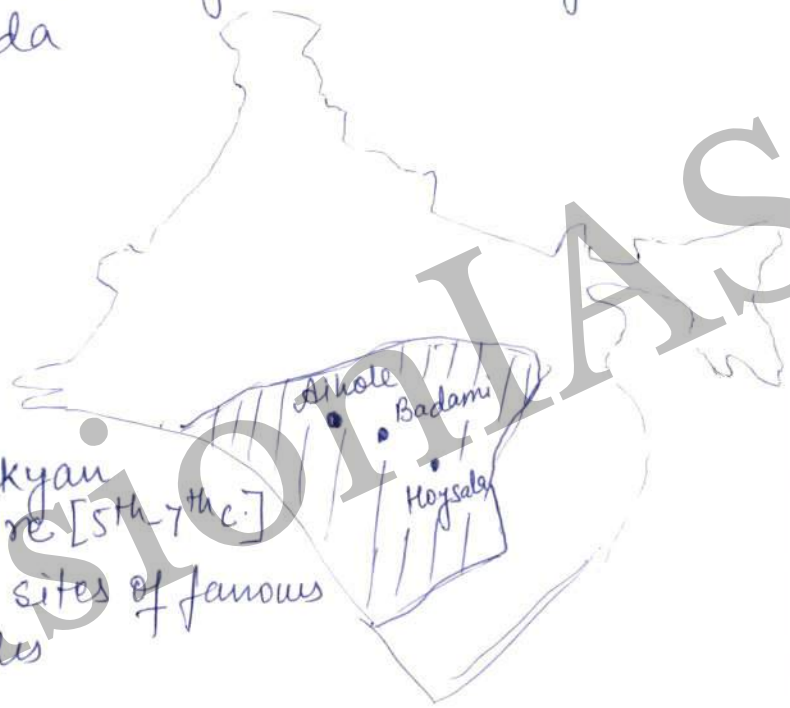
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. While there are temples in the Deccan Region that are distinctly based on Nagara or Dravida forms, a hybridised style of temple architecture became popular after the mid 7th century. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि दक्कन क्षेत्र में ऐसे मंदिर हैं जो स्पष्ट रूप से नागर या द्रविड़ शैलियों पर आधारित हैं, तथापि 7वीं शताब्दी के मध्य के उपरांत मंदिर स्थापत्य की एक मिश्रित शैली प्रचलित हुई। चर्चा कीजिए।

Under the patronage of chalukyas, the Deccan saw temples, which were distinctly based on Nagra or Dravida




Chalukyan empire [5th-7th c.] with sites of famous temples

Nagra

* Based on design of North Indian temple architecture.
* includes Jhanda, Chatra, etc.
* Chalukyan temple.
  - Lad khan temple of Shiva
  - At Aihole.

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Dravida

- Based on design of south India temple architecture.
- huge vimana, gopuram, etc.
- eg → Virupaksha temple at Badami

## Hybrid style

Under

* The patronage of "later chalukyas".
* Also developed under
  ↳ Rashtrakutas (9th c. to 11th c.)

Features

* Vesara temples incorporated features of both nagra and dravida.
  ↳ vimana is not as high as Dravida.

examples

* Temples at Ajanta and Ellora by Rashtrakutas
* Temples of Haleibdu at Hoysala.

## Epilogue

As truly said, Vesara, which means vishram (stay) is a perfect mix of both styles which developed in this region, as it had both — prominent nagra and dravida temples.



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2. By ensuring a smooth integration of the princely states, Sardar Patel prevented the balkanization of India at a critical and most turbulent period in history of the country. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

रियासतों का सुगम एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करके, सरदार पटेल ने देश के इतिहास के एक नाजुक और सर्वाधिक अशांत वक़्त में भारत के बाल्कनीकरण को रोका। चर्चा कीजिए।

As the days of independence were approaching, interim government member Sardar patel faced difficult task of maintaining India's integrity.

Reason

* British had given choice of joining either India, Pakistan or remain independent to Princely states.

Problem

* India had nearly 550 princely states.
* They amounted to ≈50% of geographical area.
* States like Jodhpur, Bhopal, hyderabad were big and strong

Smooth integration

* Most princely states presented no resistance.
  ↳ India was a natural choice.
  ↳ citizens were patriotic.
* Patel used his authority, took help of Mountbatten, to integrate and persuade states like
  ↳ Bhopal ↳ Jodhpur

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* Kings and ~~to~~ nawabs were offered perks and titles like
  - ↳ Privy purse
  - ↳ Rajpramukh.

## Preventing Balkanization

* There were some defiant state.
* Hyderabad
  - ↳ Nizam refused to join India.
  - ↳ Opressed Hindu population of state.
  - ↳ Via "Operation Polo" of Indian Army, Hyderabad was integrated.
* Junagadh
  - ↳ Nawab declared it to be part of Pakistan.
  - ↳ even when it was hindu majority.
  - ↳ India conducted referendum as nawab fled to Pakistan.

* Kashmir
  - ↳ As Pakistan dishonoured "standstill Agreement" and attacked via tribal proxy.
  - ↳ India assisted after king Harisingh signed Instrument of Accession

Hence Sardar Patel prevented Balkanization and ensured integrity.



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3. While the Swarajist activity in the legislatures was spectacular by any standards, they faced certain challenges which limited their success. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

जहां विधायिकाओं में स्वराजियों की गतिविधियां हर तरह से असाधारण थीं, वहीं उन्होंने कुछ ऐसी चुनौतियों का सामना किया, जिन्होंने उनकी सफलता सीमित कर दी। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

After Chauri Chaura, Gandhiji withdrew NCM in 1922, and refused to participate in any elections.

Most of congress agreed → opposed council entry → No changers

Some disagreed → Supported council entry → Pro changers

Swaraj Party

* These "Pro changers" formed Swaraj-Khilafat Party, after 1922 calcutta session
  ↳ But they avoided 1907 type split.
* By CR Das, Motilal Nehru, etc.
* Aim → to wreck government from inside.
* It won considerable seats in 1923 elections

Success

* Debates
  ↳ Powerful debates voiced concerns of India.

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* Out-voting government
  ↳ By support of like-minded parties
  ↳ Defeated passage of Public Safety Bill.

* Speaker position
  ↳ Was taken up by Sardar Vithalbhai Patel

## Challenges

* Internal rift
  ↳ Some leaders were seen "pro-hindu"
  ↳ while Motilal Nehru was accused as "beef eater" and "anti-hindu".
* Deviation of aim.
  ↳ Some were alleged to enjoy office perks.
* The power of council was limited.

## The end

* Gandhji, after return from jail in 1924, wanted merge of congress.
* CR Das died in 1925.
* Swarajist did poorly in 1926 elections.
* By 1930 they merged with Congress with aim of "Purna Swaraj"

But achievements were spectacular.

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4. The collapse of Berlin wall was one of the most significant events leading to the demise of the Soviet Union. Discuss. (150 words) 10

बर्लिन की दीवार का ध्वस्त होना, सोवियत संघ के विघटन के लिए उत्तरदायी सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण घटनाओं में से एक था। चर्चा कीजिए।

After conclusion of World war-2, Allied powers (including USA, USSR, etc) divided axis Germany among them.

However, as political differences of Allied emerged, USSR erected Berlin wall to prevent East Germany being influenced by capitalist ideas of liberal camp.

Weakening of USSR.

* In late 1980s, USSR began experiencing political and financial troubles.
* To solve this, President ~~Boris Yeits~~ Mikhial Gorbachev introduced reforms like Glasnot.

Impact of reforms.

* Reforms sent a message of weakening hold of Communist Party.
* Satellite states of USSR were granted liberty to take decisions.

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* Satellite states begin distancing themselves from USSR.
  - ↳ Joined NATO.
  - ↳ Joined EU
  - ↳ Market reforms.
* By decembu 1991, most of republics of USSR declared independence.

## Berlin Wall

* As USSR eased control.
  - ↳ Satellite state of east Germany moved away.
  - ↳ They were inspired by liberal economy of west Germany.
* US President Regan.
  - ↳ Famously said "Mr. Secretary, tear down this wall".

## Epilogue

As USSR weakened, West grew stronger, USSR eased control while former states got inspired from west, the fall of Berlin wall was a landmark event in ~~so~~ ultimate collapse of USSR.

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5. Unlike in the West, where modern environmentalism was given birth to by scientists, in India it began through the protests of rural communities. Examine the statement in the light of Environmental movements in India. **(150 words) 10**

पश्चिम के विपरीत, जहां वैज्ञानिकों ने आधुनिक पर्यावरणवाद को जन्म दिया, भारत में यह ग्रामीण समुदायों के विरोध प्रदर्शनों से आरंभ हुआ। भारत के पर्यावरणीय आंदोलनों के प्रकाश में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Modern environmentalism refers to awareness about ~~#~~ changing climate and habitat, due to mainly human activities, and take steps to fight it.

Environmentalism in West

* Was started by scientists.
* Ozone hole over Antarctica was found in 1980s.
  ↳ led to Montreal protocol, etc.
* Indiscriminate industrialization, global warming, climate change, etc
  ↳ Countries came ahead for:-
    - Rio Earth Summit (1991)
    - Kigali Protocol.

Hence these movements led by research and push by scientists started environmentalism in West.

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## Environmentalism in India.

The mainstream India was over-occupied in developmental activities post-independence.

Hence, environmental concerns, mainly from developmental activities, ~~sta~~ were started by rural communities.

* Sudar lal Bahuguna famously led "Chipko movement", to prevent deforestation.
* Even as Pt. Nehru claimed dams as "temples of modern India."
  ↳ Communities in Maharastra and Gujarat fought against its adverse impact.
  ↳ Started "Narmada Bachao Andolan".
* Forest tribals, disturbed by illegal and indiscriminate mining, revolted.
  ↳ Even took ugly shape of Naxalism.

Hence in India it was rural community to start modern environmentalism.

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6. According to UNESCO's atlas of world languages in danger, 197 languages in India are reported to be endangered. In view of the seriousness of the issue, identify the steps that can be taken to preserve these languages. **(150 words) 10**

यूनेस्को के एटलस ऑफ़ वर्ल्ड लैंग्वेजेज इन डेंजर के अनुसार, भारत में 197 भाषाओं के इंडेंजर्ड (लुप्तप्राय) होने की सूचना है। इस मुद्दे की गंभीरता को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन भाषाओं को संरक्षित करने हेतु उठाये जा सकने वाले कदमों की पहचान कीजिए।

UNESCO's study shows 197 languages to be endangered in India.

Further, other studies show –
By the end of 21st century, world may have only about 100 languages.

Seriousness of the issue

* The very definition of India is its diversity.
* Art. 29, 30 of constitution provides absolute protection to lingual minority.

Reasons

* Dominance of major languages.
  ↳ English
  ↳ Hindi
  ↳ Regional → Marathi, Tamil, etc.
* Employment opportunities
  ↳ lies only in few languages

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Educational opportunities
  ↳ In a select few medium.
* Era of Globalization.
* Decline of
  ↳ Minority lingual institutions.

## Steps needed

* Paramati Education Trust v/s UOI (2014)
  ↳ SC ensured freedom of minority institutions from state.
* Provide educational opportunities in endangered language
* can be protected by
  ↳ digitization of records.
  ↳ cultural festival.
* Promote these languages on social media

## Way ahead

Success of India's democracy lies in its ability to take everyone together.
Steps must be taken to ensure survival of smallest bit that builds up India

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Give an account of the challenges which need to be addressed for development of the affordable housing market in India. What measures has the government taken in recent times to address these? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में वहनीय आवास बाजार के विकास के लिए जिन चुनौतियों से निपटने की आवश्यकता है, उनका एक विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। हाल के दिनों में सरकार ने इनसे निपटने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

In India, Affordable housing implies a housing fair enough in size and cost, so that house ownership could be promoted

Importance

* will promote planned urbanization
* ensures humane living conditions.
* A driver for economic growth

Challenges.

* ES 2017-18
  ↳ mentions only 30% dewellers have housing
* Poor land record maintenance
  ↳ along with legal dispute.
* Difficult credit availability to housing.
  ↳ NPA struggling banks.
* Bureaucratic red tape
  ↳ getting environment, construction clearance.
* Improper access to
  ↳ electricity ↳ sewers ↳ waste disposal.

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* Unregulated rental market.
* Fraud tactics by private developers.

## Government steps

* Pradhanmantri Awas Yojna.
  ↳ Vision is housing for all by 2022.
* Bank recapitalization
  ↳ Easy credit availability.
* Estb. of RERA
  ↳ To regulate private sector construction
* 100% automatic route FDI
* ReITs
  ↳ Real Estate Infrastructure Mutual Fund.
  ↳ To gain capital.
* Land record digitization
* Urban development
  ↳ Smart cities.
  ↳ AMRUT scheme.

## Way ahead

With an anticipated 50% urbanization by 2040-50, an affordable housing will ensure sustainable urbanization and boost to economic growth

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Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. While the idea of insuring farmers against crop losses isn't new, the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is an attempt to plug the holes in the older crop insurance schemes. Comment. Also identify the challenges in implementing PMFBY and the way forward. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि किसानों को फसल हानि के विरूद्ध बीमा प्रदान करने का विचार नया नहीं है, तथापि प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY) पुरानी फसल बीमा योजनाओं की कमियों को दूर करने का एक प्रयास है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, PMFBY के कार्यान्वयन में आड़े आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए एवं आगे की राह सुझाइए।

With ≈ 50% population in agriculture sector, and around 50% fields as rainfed, along with underdeveloped sector, crop insurace is very much needed.

Unique approach of PMFBY

* One rate of premium for group of crops.
  - Kharif → 2%
  - Rabi → 1.5%
  - Horticulture/Cash → 5%
* Covers post-harvest losses
  ↳ upto 2 weeks.
* Insurance against external risks
* Quick settlement of claims.
* Engages private sector in insurance
  ↳ increased penetration.
* Coverage of natural disasters
* Use of smartphone to upload pics to claim benefit

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## Challenges

* ES 2017-18
  ↳ Farmers mostly aren't aware of insurance schemes.
  ↳ Insurance penetration of India is far lower than other BRICS.
* Reluctance of Private insurance companies to award benefits.
* Illiteracy amongs farmers.
* Banks
  ↳ deduct the transferred insurance benefit from the credit taken by farmer.
* Poor assessment of crop loss.

## Way forward

* NITI Aayog suggested using drones to estimate crop loss.
* PRIs could be made institution to increase insurance penetration
* Focus on prevention (strengthening capacity of farm sector) rather than curative (insurance).

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9. Discuss the comparative advantage coastal shipping has over other modes of transportation. Also, bring out the key challenges faced by this sector in India. **(150 words) 10**

परिवहन के अन्य साधनों की तुलना में तटीय नौ-परिवहन के लाभ पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में इस क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही प्रमुख चुनौतियों को भी प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Coastal shipping refers to use of sea coasts for means of transportation.

Advantages

* Geography.
  ↳ India has a coastline of 7,400 km.
* Infrastructure
  ↳ We already have 12 major and hundreds of minor ports.
* cheap.
  ↳ As no road or rail is required to be build
* capacity.
  ↳ Ships can easily haul hundreds to thousands of tonnes.
* Leads to (potential)
  ↳ development of exports
  ↳ less environmental pollution and damage.
  ↳ development of islands like ANN, Lakshadweep.
* Coastal led development of hinterland

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Challenges

- Oil spill threat
- Undercapacity of ship building industry
- environmental damage due to construction
- Poor inland navigation
- Last mile connectivity
- Introduction of Invasive Alies species
- ES 2017-18 → shipping cargo transportation → India (5%), EU (40%)

Way ahead

Sagarmala will ensure port and coast led development.
However, increasing private sector participation, friendly regulation and development to integrated multimodal logistics Hub will ensure proper development of shipping sector

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**10.** Effective protection of consumer rights is sine qua non for promoting the culture of good governance. In this context, critically examine the state of consumer rights protection in India and discuss the need for reforms in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

सुशासन (गुड गवर्नेंस) की संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उपभोक्ता अधिकारों का प्रभावी संरक्षण एक अनिवार्य शर्त है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में उपभोक्ता अधिकारों के संरक्षण की स्थिति का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए और इस संबंध में सुधारों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

A market economy can fairly grow only when consumers enjoy fair treatment.

Current state

Currenty, Consumer Right Act (1986) regulates consumer rights

Positives

* Recognises ~~freedoms~~ rights like right to choose, right to heard, etc.
* Consumer court at district, state and national level to settle disputes
* Penal action against service provider.

Negatives

* Lack of awareness
* Doesn't cover areas like
  ↳ Cybr fraud
  ↳ e-commerce.
* Issue of Courts
  ↳ unavailabity in many districts.

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↳ Lack of judges.
↳ Mordinate delay in settlement.
↳ Lack of trained lawyers.

*

## Need for reforms.

Consumer Protection Act (2018) makes provisions for:—

↳ Consumer Protection Authority.
↳ Proper dispute settlement mechanism
↳ extension of consumer rights
↳ Preventive, rather than curative approach.

## Way ahead

The bill is step in right direction. However, its proper and timely establishment and implementation, along with adequate emphasis on consumer awarenss.

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11. Certain classical and folk dance forms in India are a unique amalgamation of martial arts and temple rituals. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

भारत की कुछ शास्त्रीय और लोक नृत्य शैलियां मार्शल आर्ट्स और मंदिर अनुष्ठानों का एक अनूठा मिश्रण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The vast and rich history of India ensures that it has many dance forms, both classical and folk.

Inspiration

* They take inspiration from varied sources:-
  - ↳ Crop cultivation seasons (eg- Bihu)
  - ↳ Mythology
    - gods
    - deamons. (eg- Kathakali)
  - ↳ Martial arts ~~etc~~ (eg- Thang Ta).
  - ↳ Daily life, etc.

Amalgamation of Martial arts and temple rituals

* Vast history, huge number of battles, diverse culture gave birth to many martial arts.
* While India has Temples since Gupta age. With concepts like Devadasi, temples were site of dance performance

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* Some dances
  - ↳ Thang Ta
    - of Manipur
    - includes various martial arts of the region
    - also has element of local manipuri dance.
  - ↳ Kathakali
    - of Kerala.
    - a traditional dance form
    - has elements of martial arts.

Epilogue

The unique interaction of various communities, movement of people ensured that amalgamation of different themes are fused in some dances.

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**12.** The Indian National Congress (INC) functioned as a unifying force transcending all the differences between individuals, class and caste. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस (INC) ने व्यक्तियों, वर्गों और जातियों के मध्य विद्यमान सभी मतभेदों से ऊपर उठते हुए एकता कायम करने वाली एक कड़ी के रूप में कार्य किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

With INC's establishment in Dec, 1895 by AO Hume, the aim was to voice opinion of different section of Indian society to the British government

Transcending differences

Individuals

Moderates

↳ Included early moderates like KT Telang, Pheroze Shah Mehta, Dadabhai Naroji

↳ Their demand was use of constitutional means, while pledging alliance to the Queen

extremists

↳ Included Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Aurobindo Ghosh, Bipin Chandra Pal

↳ They advocated extra-constitutional means

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* despite split of 1907, they merged in 1916.

No changers

* Opposed council entry.
* encompassed most of the INC.

Pro changers

* supported council entry.
* like ML Nehru, CR Das.

Swaraj-Khilafat Party merged with INC by 1930s.

class

* Various movement of congress saw active participation of
  - ↳ women
  - ↳ Lawyers
  - ↳ Working class
  - ↳ Students.

* Socialist like Nehru
* capitalist like Tata
* even communists like Subhash Chandra Bose

were eminent leaders of INC.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Caste

* It integrated high caste like N. Gopalaswamy Iyenger, to BR Amedkar of Mahar (untouchable) community
* Pro-hindu like Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, to westernized like Pandit Nehru.
* Accomodated differences in opinion of caste and varna between Gandhiji and Ambedkar.

Epilogue

As INC brought ideas and members from people, cutting across religion, caste, ideology, geography, the varied perspective of these members helped it become a pan-India platform.

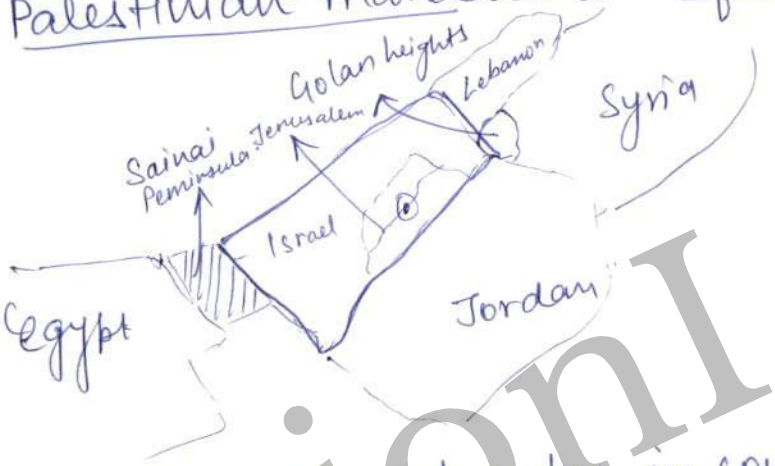
VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**13.** Despite its short duration, the June War of 1967 between Israel and Arab countries continues to have long term repercussions for West Asia. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

अपनी लघु अवधि के बावजूद, इजरायल और अरब देशों के मध्य जून 1967 के युद्ध का पश्चिमी एशिया पर दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव कायम है। चर्चा कीजिए।

After events of Holocaust, and with Balfour declaration of UK, the Jewish community worldwide found British Palestinian mandate as safe harbour.




The sudden Jewish entry, in conflict with Palestinian people drew wrath of Arab countries — Egypt, Jordan, Syria, etc.

## The June War of 1967

* The war was 2nd edition of 1948 war.
* Also called "six day war".
* Israel scored decisive victory over attacking coaliation in 6 days.
* Result :—

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Egypt lost Sainai Peninsula to the east of Suez Canal to Israel.

↳ Israel captured East Jerusalem from Jordan.

↳ Syria lost Golan heights to Israel.

↳ Palestinian people.

- were confined to
  - Gaza strip.
  - West Bank.

Long Term Repercussions

* Egypt

↳ lost regional leadership, it had gained after suez crisis.

↳ Abdel Gamkel Nassar lost power.

↳ It later recognised Israel

↳ signed peace agreement.

* Jordan, Syria.

↳ ~~Sitt~~ Still haven't recovered territories

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Palestinian People:
  ↳ Many took refuge in neighbour countries.

* Israel
  ↳ It has defied UNSC resolution 2334
    • which asks Israel to give back land it occupied.
  ↳ Became a regional power.

* Instability in the region
  ↳ 1st, 2nd, 3rd Palestinian Intifada.
  ↳ Rise of PLO, Hamas.

* Rise of Terrorism.
  ↳ with active support of both Shia Iran (Hezbollah) and Sunnia Saudi (support to Hamas)

* ~~Ite~~ ~~Kite~~

Epilogue

The victory emboldened Israel to defy UNSC resolution 2334 and even some parts of Oslo accords and Camp David accords.

A 2-state solution looks unlikely in current instability.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**14.** Even though the First World War caused less destruction than the Second World War, it left a long lasting impact on world history. Discuss.

**(250 words) 15**

भले ही प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के कारण द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध की तुलना में कम विनाश हुआ लेकिन इसने विश्व इतिहास पर एक लंबे समय तक प्रभाव डाला। चर्चा कीजिए।

Even though 2nd WW claimed much more loss of live and damage, both WW-I and WW-II are called as "total war".

Amongst then, WW-I left a long lasting impact

* Shattered Europe.
  ↳ A region, which had colonies globally, lay shattered
* Rise of USA
  ↳ As a new power, which could meet demands of world and rescue Europe.
* Emergence of
  ↳ Nazi idology.
  ↳ Fascism
* Rise of communism
  ↳ It ~~hat~~ later had global impact

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Divided europe in two-halves.

* Development of Technology.
  ↳ development of mechanization
  ↳ Military technology
    eg - sonar, radar, etc.

* Global economy.
  ↳ collapsed due to war.
  ↳ europe sank in debt
  ↳ US was leading creditor.

* Human rights
  ↳ for the 1st time in world history, such large scale murders and atrocities were committed.

* International Institutions
  ↳ Rise and failure of
    League of Nations.

* Colonies
  ↳ Myth of colonial power was busted.
  ↳ colonies like India were dragged to war without consent.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Their war contributions were met with gifts like Rowlatt Act (1919) in India.

## Epilogue

The failure and limitations of peace treaties and of league of nations led to WW-II.

The busted myth of colonial powers and naked imperialistic propaganda fuelled demand for independence in colonies worldwide.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**15.** The Shimla Agreement neither led to a lasting peace between India and Pakistan, nor did it fully achieve any of India's objectives. Discuss.

**(250 words) 15**

शिमला समझौता न तो भारत और पाकिस्तान के मध्य एक दीर्घस्थायी शांति का कारण बना और न ही इसने भारत के किसी भी उद्देश्य को पूर्णरूपेण हासिल किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

After humiliating Pakistan in 1971 war, and liberating Bangladesh, India-Pakistan entred into peace agreement in 1972, called "Shimla Agreement"

Shimla Agreement

* Signed between Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Indira Gandhi.

* Main provisions:-
  → India-Pakistan will resolve any future issue bilaterally.
  → No unilateral alteration at LOC.
  - Converting ~~cas~~ ceasefire line to LOC.
  → Release of 95,000 Pakistani Prisoners of War [PoW].

Failure of India's objectives

* Pakistan refused to make LOC as permanent international boundary.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Pakistan refused to recognise Bangladesh initially.
* India failed to take leverage of Pakistani POW.
  ↳ to settle Kashmir dispute
  ↳ gain any other upperhand.
* Pakistan repeatedly called for 3rd party interference during:-
  ↳ Kargil War.
  ↳ Nuclear Tests, ~~etc~~.
  ↳ Issue of Kashmir.

Failure of Peace estabishment

* Unilateral and unprovoked firing continues at LOC till date
* In 1980s, Pakistan started sending armed and trained terrorist into kashmir.
* Pakistan attempted to capture Siachen Glacier.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way ahead

Even though India won 1971 war, it perhaps lost at negotiations.

However, with rise of India as a major power, and a responsible power, it can use its International goodwill, soft power, diplomacy to establish peace and corner Pakistan.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**16.** Even though Dr. Ambedkar warned about the dangers of romanticizing rural India, the significance of villages in transforming the country cannot be understated. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

भले ही डॉ. अंबेडकर ने ग्रामीण भारत को रुमानी छवि से अलंकृत करने के खतरे के प्रति आगाह किया था, लेकिन देश को रूपांतरित करने में ग्रामीण भारत के महत्व को कम करके नहीं आंका जा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Belonging to Mahar untouchable community, Dr. Ambedkar had witnessed the shameful and inhumane discrimination ~~in as~~ in his life.

Dangers of romanticizing.

* In villages, as per Ambedkar, identity of caste and community stays for generations.
* Villages are well of darkness, ignorance, etc.

~~Other issues~~.

* Recently a dalit family had to take permission of high court, and hundreds of Police were deployed, so that the marriage procession could pass through a upper caste dominated village.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Indian villages still witness
  ↳ Caste, religion as predominant identity.
  ↳ Unconstitutional, illegal orders of Khap Panchayat
  ↳ Rampant child marriages.
  ↳ Social restrictions on women, etc.

However

* A large section of rural India is now educated.
* Social evils are now confined to a few places.
* Prevention of Atrocities Act, and Dalit movement have limited humiliation of Dalits.

Transforming India by Villages.

* Rural India serves as link to our rich and proud past.
* 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, with establishment of PRIs
  ↳ a centre of women empowerment.
  ↳ democratic decentralization.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Today agriculture contributes to 17% of GDP.
* Schemes like Swachh Bharat (Rural) have changed outlook of village community.
* National Optical Fibre Mission, common Service Centre, e-governance has made them active participants in National decision making.
* Rural entrepreneurship, Cooperatives, SHGs have potential to reform rural economy.

Epilogue

Though Ambedkar was right about negativity in villages, rural India has shown willingness for change.

With still >60% population in villages, a prosperous India would essentially have to include prosperous villages.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**17.** Coastal Employment Zones (CEZs) present opportunities both in terms of boosting export led growth and creation of productive jobs. In this context, discuss the features, challenges & prospects of CEZs in India. **(250 words) 15**

तटीय रोजगार क्षेत्र (कोस्टल एम्प्लॉयमेंट जोन: CEZs) निर्यात प्रेरित संवृद्धि को बढ़ावा देने और उत्पादक रोजगारों के सृजन दोनों के संदर्भ में अवसर प्रस्तुत करते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में CEZs की विशेषताओं, चुनौतियों और संभावनाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

CEZs are special manufacturing zones, built on lines of EEZs, with their location in coastal areas.

Features

* Easy tax benefits.
* Focus on export of goods and services.
* Simple labour compliance laws.
* Better Ease of Doing Business.
* Amalgamation of large area to create belt of employment

Challenges

* Under-developed coastal shipping.
* Lack of:-
  ↳ Inland navigation
  ↳ Integrated Multi Modal Logistics transport.

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* Lack of land
* Irregular supply of :-
  - ↳ electricity
  - ↳ energy
  - ↳ Raw material
* Absence of :-
  - ↳ Skilled workforce.
  - ↳ Proper legislation.
* Challenging exports
  - ↳ Competition from
    - china
    - Vietnam, etc.
  - ↳ Non-finalization of :-
    - RCEP
    - BITA, etc.
  - ↳ Rising protectionism
  - ↳ Demand for TRIPS-plus.
* Difficulty in Credit availability
  - ↳ Bank rising NPA.
  - ↳ Slowing Private investment.

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## Prospects

* Due to rise in wages of China, India could capture market.
* GST simplifies tax compliance
* There's development of
  → Sagarmala → Bharatmala
  → Dedicated Freight Corridor
* Can absorb India's workforce
* Will ensure higher FDI, better EoDB.
* Government support.
  ↳ MUDRA ↳ ASPIRE
  ↳ SANKAP ↳ STRIVE

## Way ahead

There are estimates that world will need 55 mn workforce by 2022. India will have addition 45 mn workforce.
Concepts like CEZs can ensure full utilization of this workforce to fuel growth, exports and employment

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**18.** Restrictive labour regulations have prevented India from reaping its natural comparative advantage in labour-intensive products. Comment. Also discuss the need of labour reforms in this context. **(250 words) 15**

प्रतिबंधात्मक श्रम विनियमों ने भारत को श्रम-गहन उत्पादों में अपनी प्राकृतिक तुलनात्मक बढ़त का लाभ उठाने से रोका है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में श्रम सुधारों की आवश्यकता पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Being under a capitalist-imperialist rule for 200 years, a long freedom struggle, followed by a socialist government, India ensured adequate labour laws for protection from exploitation.

However, a ton of labour laws, not updated with time, have become restrictive, hurts both labourer and businessman, and ultimately hurts labour intensive sector.

Laws and Regulations

(1) Industrial Dispute Act
↳ Take government permission before laying-off workers.

(2) Trade Union Act
↳ Right to strike, bandh, etc.

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(3) Other problems.

↳ each political party has labour wing.

↳ Too many laws at central and state level

↳ Politics in dispute redressal.

The problem it generates

* Too many laws:
  ↳ create compliance problem.
  ↳ discourage businessmen to hire labour.

* High labour cost
  ↳ firms don't employ many labours
  ↳ products are expensive.

* Labours
  ↳ Are often hired as daily wage labour to avoid laws, etc.
  ↳ Hence low formal sector jobs
  ↳ No social security.

Hence India loses to Bangladesh, Vietnam in labour intensive sectors.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

## Corrective steps

* 2nd National Commission on Labour.
  ↳ Consolidate labour laws into:-
  - Wages
  - Industry-Labour Relation
  - Social Security.
  - Safety and working conditions

* Increase threshhold of worker,
  ↳ before a laws apply.
* easy labour compliance rules
* Pradhanmantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojna.
  ↳ Government will lend hand in extending social security.

## Way ahead

With increasing global demand, and an adequate work force, India already has all building blocks for solid industrial base.

Labour laws reforms is perhaps amongst last barriers we must cross.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**19.** The political backlash against globalisation in advanced countries could have major implications for India's economic prospects. Identify the potential implications of growing protectionism and emerging threat of trade war on India. **(250 words) 15**

समृद्ध राष्ट्रों में वैश्वीकरण के खिलाफ राजनीतिक प्रतिक्रिया का भारत की आर्थिक संभावनाओं पर बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। बढ़ते संरक्षणवाद और व्यापार युद्ध के उभरते खतरे का भारत पर पड़ने वाले संभावित प्रभावों की पहचान कीजिए।

~~Political~~

Protectionism and trade war refers to use of tariff and non-tariff barrier to protect domestic industry and to damage each other's trade.

eg → US decision to impose extra 25% duty on chinese exports.

Why rising protectionism.

* Developing countries ~~accuse~~ are being accused of:-
  - ↳ dumping cheap exports
  - ↳ Not observing fair trade policy.
  - ↳ No adequate Intellectual Property Rights protection.
  - ↳ too much negative trade deficit for developed countries.
  - ↳ hidden support to domestic industry.

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## Implications on India.

* It could make Indian exports expensive in foreign markets
* Makes trade of services difficult
  ↳ While India is already struggling at RCEP, BITA to export services.
  ↳ Impacts IT sector.
* Domestic Industry.
  ↳ Government will be forced to cut subsidy.
  ↳ Reduced exports will impact jobs
* Technology.
  ↳ Transfer of technology from developed to developing nations will be impacted.
  ↳ will prevent coming up of new industries.
* Could seriously hurt economic growth.
* More negative trade deficit

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## How to handle

* Increase in domestic consumption
  ↳ To minimise impact of exports
* capacity building of domestic industry
  ↳ To be able to meet demand in case of trade slowdown.
* keep negotiating with other developing countries
  ↳ to keep trading bordus open.
* Union of likeminded nation
  ↳ to raise complaint at WTO.
  ↳ eg. India, China joined hands at WTO on Amber box subsidy.

## Way ahead

Multilateral trade is an important tool for speedy growth of developing nations. A collaborative effort must be made to ensure that liberal world order survives these difficult times.

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**20.** If the economic as well as social costs of energy production are accounted for, clean coal offers itself as a better alternative than renewable sources in terms of carbon emission reduction. Discuss the statement in context of India's growing energy demands. **(250 words) 15**

यदि ऊर्जा उत्पादन की सामाजिक और आर्थिक लागत की गणना की जाए, तो कार्बन उत्सर्जन न्यूनीकरण के संदर्भ में स्वच्छ कोयला भी नवीकरणीय स्रोतों से बेहतर विकल्प प्रदान करता है। भारत की बढ़ती ऊर्जा संबंधी मांग के संदर्भ में इस कथन की चर्चा कीजिए।

India currently meets ≈50% of its energy demand from coal based plants. However, due to environmental concerns and limited fossil fuel, and growing demand, it has a goal of 175 GW of renewable energy by 2022.

Problems of renewables

* Solar plants require much more area of land to produce equal electricity.
* Wind mills have sound pollution problem
* The output of solar panels decay with time.
* The process of developing silicon wafres for solar panel is itself very polluting.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Fluctuating energy supply from renewable create stress on main grid for meeting demand.

* employment
  ↳ Renewables don't require much manpower once operational.
  ↳ Hence it hurts job market.

* Falling solar prices
  ↳ creates sustainability and profitability problems for DISCOMS.

clean coal as better source

India is in process of installing many "Ultra Mega Supercritical coal Power Plants".

* They have very low pollution
  ↳ due to enhanced efficiency.

* cut $CO_2$ emissions
  ↳ over existing thermal power plants.

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* Economic cost.
  ↳ They are economically viable for consumers, and financially sustainable for discoms
  ↳ steady electricity supply.
* Social cost.
  ↳ India has one of the largest coal reserves.
  ↳ Such project will ensure long-term job opportunities.
  ↳ Requires less land.

Way ahead

It's good for India to have ambitious renewable targets.

However, renewables also have inherent limitations.

Focus should also be on to improve non-renewable sector, to have diverse energy sources and ensure energy security

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1062)

| | | | |
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| Name of Candidate | Vidyanshu Shekhar Jha | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | Eng | Registration Number | 84658 |
| Center | ORN | Date | 5/8/18 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
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| 4 | 10 | |
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| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें **बीस** प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Technical solutions are necessary to augment the traditional methods of guarding the border. In this context, while mentioning the different components of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS), discuss how it can help to address the gaps in the present system of border security. **(150 words) 10**

सीमा चौकसी की पारंपरिक विधियों का संवर्द्धन करने हेतु तकनीकी समाधान आवश्यक हैं। इस संदर्भ में, व्यापक एकीकृत सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली (कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव इंटीग्रेटेड बॉर्डर मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम: CIBMS) के विभिन्न घटकों का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि सीमा सुरक्षा की वर्तमान व्यवस्था में विद्यमान कमियों को दूर करने में यह कैसे सहायता कर सकता है।

India shares its land borders with Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh.

↳ Different Central Forces like BSF, SSB, Assam Rifles, ITBP have been guarding them with traditional methods

However, recent activities → smuggling of drugs and weapons, terrorist infiltration, incoming of illegal immigrants and forced us to use technological solutions also.

Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS

* It has 3 components.

- Hi-tech surveillance equipment (eg- Night Vision, Thermal sensors, infrared and laser walls, radar detection)
- Communication centre
- Control and coordination centre.

VISION IAS

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## How CIBMS helps?

* It eases burden of Border Security Forces.
  ↳ Home ministry report suggests long working hours as a ~~reason~~ reason for suicide.
* covering difficult terrain
  ↳ Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh ~~are~~ has marshy, swampy, riverine terrains which can't be fenced.
* Better use of technology
  ↳ like UAVs, laser walls, thermal cameras.
* Improves inter-operability and communication
* Improved intelligence, intelligence sharing and data collection.

## Way ahead

* Government constituted Madhukar Gupta Committee to suggest border protection measures.
* Border Protection Grid.
  ↳ Deployment of CIBMS at Bangladesh border.
* Kargil Review Committee
  ↳ had suggested use of technology to safeguard Border.

Frequent terror infiltration, issue of Rohingya and Bangladeshi immigration can be dealt by augmention conventional methods with technological methods.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. To deal with myriad challenges of 'Behavioural Microtargeting' and 'Psychographic Messaging', analyse the need for having a robust data protection framework in India. **(150 words) 10**

'बिहेवियरल माइक्रोटार्गेटिंग' तथा 'साइकोग्रैफिक मेसेजिंग' ('व्यवहारात्मक सूक्ष्म-लक्ष्यीकरण' और 'मनोवृत्तिपरक संदेशन') की असंख्य चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए, भारत में एक सुदृढ़ डेटा संरक्षण ढांचे की आवश्यकता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The recent issues associated with data collection, data leak, etc has created challanges new to us:-

* Behavioural microtargetic
  ↳ refers to study of a user's behaviour by ~~collection~~ analysing the person's activities/enquiries on internet platform (eg- a social media site)

* Psychographic Messaging.
  ↳ Targeting a user with information, to which the user is psychologically aligned.
  eg- showing advertisement of toys to a child internet user.

Need for data protection framework in India.

* India has largest base of Internet users in world
* Digital illiteracy.
  ↳ People aren't aware of threats
  ↳ People aren't aware of microtargeting

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and pychographic messaging.

* Use of obselete/insecure hardware and software.
* Most of data collection by companies is done outside India.
* Threat to Indian democracy.
  ↳ Russian hacking in US election.
  ↳ Facebook-Cambride Analytica incidence.

## Way ahead

**BN Srikrishna committee**

↳ Has laid guidelines for data protection.
- critical data to be kept in India.
- other data can be kept abroad, with a copy in India.
- Tough penalties on non-compliance.

**Privacy**

- In Puttuswamy case, SC held Privacy as FR.

**AP Shah Panel**

- Gave 9 principles of privacy.

**IT Act, 2000**

- Has provision for data protection in Sec. 43B
- 2008 amendments brought compensation.

**Consumer Protection Act, 2015**

- Make sharing of personal data for commercial gain illegal.

**GDPR of EU**

- Declares data privacy as fundamental right.
- Tough data protection framework.

**Solution**

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**3.** In comparison to conventional warfare, the possibility of successful deterrence against cyber warfare is both limited and complicated. Discuss. Also, elaborate upon India's preparedness in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

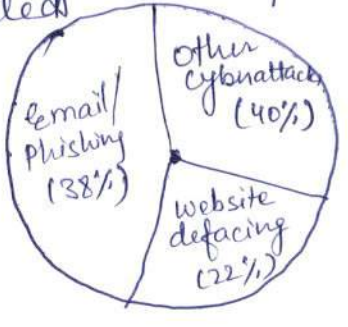
पारंपरिक युद्ध की तुलना में, साइबर युद्ध के विरुद्ध सफल भयादोहन (निवारण) की संभावना सीमित और जटिल दोनों है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत की तैयारियों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

India has 3rd largest standing Army in the world, 5th largest defence budget, world's largest arms purchaser. This ensures India's credibility in a conventional warfare.

Cyber warfare:

* Importance of cyber security in India.
  - ↳ India has world's largest share in Internet user.
  - ↳ With "Digital India" programme, government is pushing internet into spheres.
  - ↳ Major government services are now in e-governance mode.

* Deterrence against cyber warfare is limited & complicated
  - ↳ Digitally illiterate population.
  - ↳ cyber-crimes are trans-border.

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↳ Absence of well defined legislation on cybercrime
- IT Act (2000) is now almost 2 decades old.
- while threats have evolved manifold.

↳ Lack of government infrastructure to deal with it

## Way ahead

**Cyber Suraksit Bharat**
- Creating awareness
- capacity building for cybersecurity.

**Cyber Swachta kendra**
- To clean systems
- To upgrade systems

**Budapest Convention**
- A legislation of EU.
- world's 1st international effort to coordinate of cybersecurity.
- India should join it

**National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC)**
- For collaborative efforts of various stakeholders

**National Cyber Security Policy (2015)**
- led formation of NCCC

**CERT-IN**
- To protect
- Forecast.
- Response.

(in case of cyber attacks.)

## Solution

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Given India's complex security challenges, UAVs have the potential to aid the Indian armed forces on multiple fronts. Explain. **(150 words) 10**

भारत की जटिल सुरक्षा चुनौतियों को देखते हुए, UAVs में कई मोर्चों पर भारतीय सशस्त्र बलों की सहायता करने की क्षमता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

India faces complex security challanges:-

* India faces a possible "two and half front" (ie- china, Pakistan, internal) security challange.
* Rise of china as military and economic power
  ↳ Increased chinese activties in Indian Ocean Region
  ↳ String of Pearls.
* Rise of china-Pakistan coordination.
* This happens when.
  ↳ Air Force is facing shortage of fighter jets
  ↳ Army cancelled plan to raise 17th Mountain Strike Corps due to budgetary problems.

UAVs have the potential to aid.

* UAVs are cheap to procure. So eases our budget.
* Meet demand of the situation.
  ↳ Range from hand-held "micro UAVs" to large "combat UAVs"
  ↳ Some UAVs can even vertically takeoff.
* Long endurance.
  ↳ Some UAVs can fly upto 24-48 hrs.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* No threat of loss of human lives.
* Indian expertise
  ↳ India already produces "DRDO Rustom"
* Easy maintenancy
* Easy to fly and deploy.
* Better data collection and analysis.
* Small size makes them difficult to detect
* Uses latest technology.

Way ahead.

* West world forces have extensively used UAV
  ↳ Hand-held UAV to protect soldier's life, by giving soldier better information.
  ↳ MQ-1 Preadator, MQ-9 Reaper drone for war on terror.
* India recently signed agreement with US to procure "Sea Guardian" drone to protect naval boundaries.
* Indian Rustom drone is already a HALE drone {High Altitude, Long Endurance}.

UAVs have immence capability to secure borders (difficult and porus) with neighbours, especially Pakistan and Bangladesh.

VisionIAS

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5. Although open borders facilitate cultural continuity & greater interaction, their security implications cannot be undermined. Discuss the statement in context of India's open border policy with Nepal & Bhutan. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि खुली सीमाएं सांस्कृतिक निरंतरता एवं उत्कृष्ट अंतःक्रिया की सुविधा प्रदान करती हैं, लेकिन इनके सुरक्षा निहितार्थों को कम करके नहीं आँका जा सकता है। नेपाल और भूटान के साथ भारत की खुली सीमा नीति के संदर्भ में इस कथन की चर्चा कीजिए।

In spirit of India's historical and cultural relations, India signed "Indo-Nepal Friendship Agreement, ~~200~~ 1950" and "Indo-Bhutan Friendship Agreement, 2007".

* It has led to:-
  - ↳ Free movement of goods and people.
  - ↳ Allows Nepali and Bhutanese people to work in India.
  - ↳ No visa/passport/permit requirement

Hence it has facilitaded cultural continuity and greater interaction.

## Security Implications.

* These agreements have led to less serious security arrangements at these borders.
* Sashatra Seema Bal (SSB) is taken less seriously when compared to BSF or Assam Rifles.
* Has created trade route for
  - ↳ Human trafficking
  - ↳ Drugs ~~tra~~ smuggling.

VisionIAS

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* ~~Ports~~ Open border has allowed criminals to get away easily.
* Unauthorised entry of Cheap chinese goods.

## Committees suggestions.

* Kargil review committee had suggested to ensure border protection by appropriate bilateral under standings.
* Naresh chandra committee suggested reforms in intelligence agencies for border protection.

## Way ahead.

* Rina Mitra Committee was recently formed to review border free movement along Myanmar
  ↳ Same can be extended to Bhutan, Nepal.
* Creation of "Integrated Check Posts"
  ↳ like India-Bangladesh Integrated check Posts.
  ↳ will facilitate easy movement of goods and services, along with confidence-building and harmonious relations.

This will ensure better security while maintaining constitutional values of Article 51 (b) → just and honourable relations.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. What is the role played by Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) in border management? Also, elaborating on the problems of infrastructural deficiencies and poor personnel management faced by CAPF, suggest remedies to tackle these issues. **(150 words) 10**

सीमा प्रबंधन में केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल (CAPFs) कौन-सी भूमिका का निर्वहन करते हैं? साथ ही, CAPFs द्वारा सामना की जा रही अवसंरचना संबंधी कमियों और ख़राब कार्मिक प्रबंधन की समस्याओं का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, इन मुद्दों से निपटने के उपाय सुझाइए।

Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) are forces under Home Ministry, to guard domestic affairs. Capability wise they are between Police forces and Indian Military Forces.

CAPFs in India (Role)

* BSF (Border Security Force)
  → Guard Pakistan and Bangladesh Border.
* SSB (Sashatra Seema Bal)
  → Nepal and Bhutan Border
* ITBP (Indo-Tibet Border Police)
  → China Border.
* CRPF (Central Reserve Police Force).
  → To conduct elections, Peacekeeping operations.
* CISF (Central Industrial Security Force)
  → Security to critical industrial infra.
  eg- Delhi Metro, Nuclear Power Plants.

Problems

* Infrastructure
  ↳ Lack of aircrafts, helicopters, UAVs, vehicles.
  ↳ Much of India's borders are still open, increasing burden of CAPF.

VisionIAS

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↳ More soldiers of CRPF and BSF anti-Naxal squad (COBRA) die from Malaria, than enemy assault.

* Long working hours
* No permanant headquarters
* Long deployment durations throughout India, whole years

→ has led to 700 suicides in last 6 years, as per Home Ministry

* Grievance redressal
  ↳ Unlike Indian Military, they don't have dedicated tribunals.
* They are headed by outsiders (ie - IPS offices)
* In last 6 yrs, more than 9,000 soldiers have opted for voluntary retirement.

## Way ahead

* Govt. has launched "BSF MyApp" for Grievance redressal.
* They should be headed by officers of their own cadre.
* Reduce long deployments, working hours by:-
  ↳ More recruitment ↳ Better equiping police.
* Better infrastructure facilities
  ↳ in naxal areas
* Provide:-
  ↳ Tribunals
  ↳ Post retirement benefits equivalent to military.

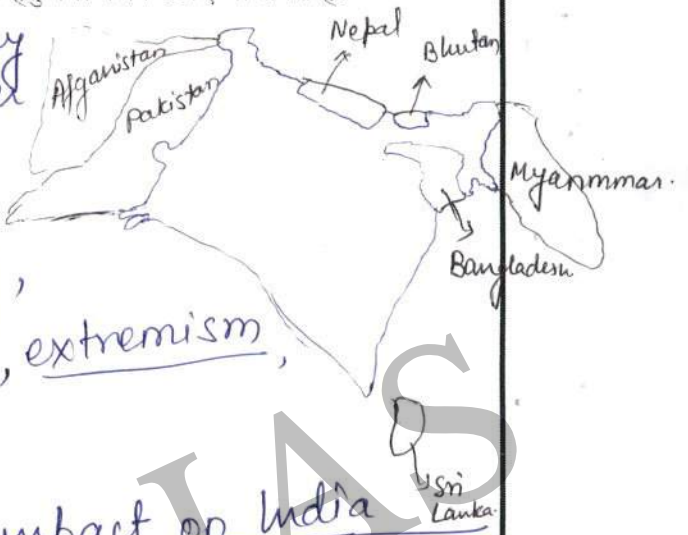
VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**7.** Analyse the impact that the instability in the wider South Asian region has on India's internal security. What steps can be taken to minimise such impact? **(150 words) 10**

विस्तृत दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्र में अस्थिरता का भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। ऐसे प्रभावों के अल्पीकरण हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India is bordered by neighbours who either mostly have internal problems, struggling democracy, human rights abuses, extremism, etc.




| Country and Instability ~~and~~ | Impact on India |
|---|---|
| 1.) Pakistan<br>* Haqqani-network, Pakistan Taliban are roaming freely.<br>* Military rule or Military supported rule. (eg- ~~No~~ Imran Kan's victory) | * ISI has created tessor launchpads in PoK<br>* Pakistani Army kills any effort to establish peace between India and Pakistan.<br>* Instability in Kashmir |
| 2.) Afghanistan:<br>* "operation Enduring Freedom" has failed to raise a proper resistive force to counter Taliban.<br>* Rise of Taliban. | * Set back to Indian efforts to establish democracy in Afghan.<br>* India officially shares land border with Afghan. |

VisionIAS

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Myanmar**<br>* Army attacked Rohingyas | * Humanitarian ~~cris o~~ crisis and security implications for India |
| **Bangladesh**<br>* Rise of radical Islam in Bangladesh.<br>* Khalleda Zia, who is anti-India, is out on bail. | * Instability forces Bangladeshi people to illegaly enter India |
| **Sri Lanka**<br>* Still leftovers of LTTE | * India has many sympathisers for LTTE |

## How to minimise

**Secure Borders**
- Deploy CIBMS in difficult terrain.
- Fence all unfenced terrain
- Follow recommendations:-
  → Madhukar Gupta Committee
  → Kargil Review Committee

**Domestic Policy**
- Vigilance for any terrorist activity.
- Coherent political Policy for friendly relations with neighbours.

**Engage with neighbours**
- Continue efforts like "Operation Insaniyat" with Bangladesh.
- Assist Afghanistan in capacity building.
- Engage Pakistan in talks, using new platforms like SCO.
- Proper utilization of India as a "soft-power"
- Refrain from "big brother" attitude.

**Solution**

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Deployment of central armed forces in states has been a contentious issue. Mention the issues involved and suggest some remedial measures.

**(150 words) 10**

राज्यों में केंद्रीय सशस्त्र बलों की तैनाती एक विवादास्पद मुद्दा रहा है। इसमें सम्मिलित मुद्दों का उल्लेख कीजिए और कुछ सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Central Armed Forces haven often been deployed by centre to "assist" states.

Constitutional Provisions.

* Art 256,257 → Power of ~~state~~ centre to give directions and even punish states.
* Art 355 → Duty of centre to protect states from internal and external threats.

Issues involved

* Forces are "alleged" to be deployed without taking states into confidence.
* Centre complaints about "inability of state" to maintain law and order.
* Creates distrest between Centre and State
  eg → In recent Gorkhaland crisis, WB government complained about CAPF deployment as excessive and unnecessary.
* Goes against 7th schedule of constitution, as "law and order" is in state list.
* Creates a negative impression about ability of State police forces.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

## Remedial measures.

* Develop a proper mechanism for communication between Centre and State.
  ↳ Impartial view of situation.
  ↳ Onus lies on Home Minister to take state's into confidence.

* Train state police forces to better handle situation.
  ↳ Through "Force Mordenization Scheme".
  ↳ Better equipments.

* Use CAPFs only as last resort, in extreme situation.

## Way ahead

Various articles of Constitution give impression of "Cooperative Federalism" as its vital part.

While protection of state is centre's duty, it must be done in true spirit of Constitution.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. In what ways does the physiography of India pose a challenge to its counter-terrorism efforts? What can be done to deal with these challenges? **(150 words) 10**

भारत की भूआकृति किस प्रकार इसके आतंकवाद विरोधी प्रयासों के समक्ष एक चुनौती प्रस्तुत करती है? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

Incoming of infiltrators in J&K, failure in 1962 war, illegal immigration in North-east clearly points towards challenge posed by India's physiography in meeting security challanges.

Physiography as challenge to Counter-terror.

| Physiography | Features | challenges |
|---|---|---|
| * West Desert | * extreme hot at day. * extreme cold at night. * scarcity of water * shifting sand dunes. | * Difficult to guard during day time. * Difficult to fence with sand dunes moving. * Difficult mobility, only camels can be used |
| * Marshy land (eg- Rann of Kutchh) | * Marshy land is difficult to navigate | * Difficult to guard * Marshy lands can't be fenced. |
| * Indus river system | * Wide and fast flowing rivers * Flooding. * Jhelum changes course. | * Difficult to navigate. * Impossible to fence borders with rivers present. |

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

| Physiography | Features | Challanges. |
|---|---|---|
| Western Himalays | • Very high mountains<br>• extreme slopes from Indian side.<br>• extreme weather in winters | • difficult to man them.<br>• easy to inflitrate from Pakistan side.<br>• resulted in Kargil War (1999)<br>• Guarding Siachen glacier is toughest job |
| Mountains & forest of NW | • Thick forest<br>• East Himalayas | • Difficult to search.<br>• Easy movement for Naga insurgent |
| Ganga river system (at Bangladesh) border | • River delta | • ~~Only ≈700 km/100 km~~<br>• About 1100 km out of ≈4100 km with Bangladesh is open |

## Way ahead

**High-tech system**
- CBIMS deployment
  - ↳ Baloon mounted survellian
  - ↳ Laser walls
  - ↳ UAV deployed
  - ↳ Infrared cameras.

**Border fencing**
- 1100 km unfenced Bangladesh border
  - ↳ ≈700 km will be fenced soon
  - ≈ 400 km will be fenced by laser wall.

**Strengthen CAPFs**

**Naresh Candra Committe**
- Intelligence agencies reforms.

**Rina Mitra Committee**
- To study Indo-Myanmar border

**Madhukar Gupta committee**
- Study border protection.

**Solution**

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

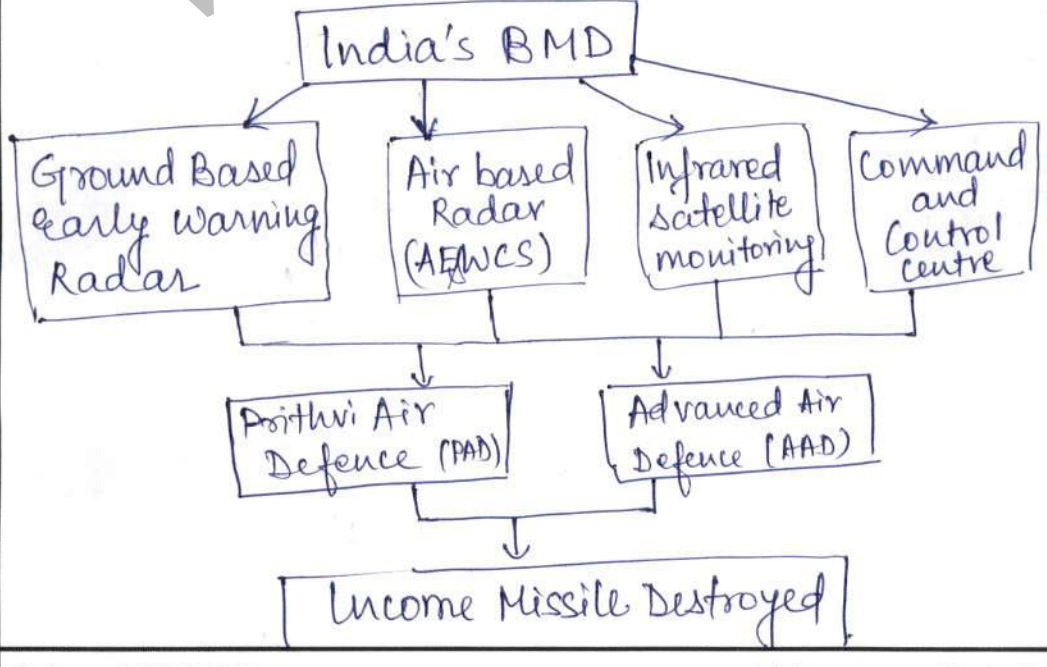
**10.** What are the components of India's Ballistic Missile Defence System? Also, discuss how a Ballistic Missile Defence System enhances India's strategic options. **(150 words) 10**

भारत की बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल डिफेंस सिस्टम के घटक कौन-से हैं? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल डिफेंस सिस्टम किस प्रकार भारत के रणनीतिक विकल्पों को बढ़ाती है।

Ballestic Missile Defence System is a system of radars, guidance, missiles that intercepts and destroys an incoming Ballestic Missile.

Components of India's BMD

| Advanced Air Defence (AAD) | Prithvi Air Defence (PAD) |
|---|---|
| • Endo-atmosphere protection | • Exo-atmosphere protection. |
| • Intercept allitude → <30 km | • Intercept altitude → 50-80 km |




VisionIAS

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## Importance in India's strategic options.

* With operationalization of Chinese DF-41 ICBM and Pakistan's IRBM - Shaheen, capable of hitting any where in India.
  ↳ We need anti-Ballestic Missile defence.
* Assured protection against enemy's missile, gives more flexibility to:-
  ↳ Political executive
  ↳ Military operation.
* Gives political leverage.
  eg- Much of US-USSR peace talks were based on USSR's Ballistic Missile Defence capabilities.
* Brings India into elite club of countries having this capability
  - USA (THAAD)
  - Israel
  - S. Korea (THAAD)
  - Russia (S-400 Triumf)
  - China.

## But Challenges Remain.

* Can push Pakistan to build more missiles, tactical warheads, nuclear bombs.
* US threatned India with CAASTA, because Russian S-400 also has anti-ballistic capabilities

## Way ahead

Regardless of challenges, an ABM capability tilts power in India's favour. However, we must keep upgrading system with evolving threats

VisionIAS

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**11.** Giving examples, elaborate how India's approach to becoming a net security provider in the Indian Ocean Region is taking shape. What are the challenges and opportunities associated with this approach? **(250 words) 15**

उदाहरण देते हुए, सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए कि किस प्रकार हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में वास्तविक सुरक्षा प्रदाता (नेट सिक्यूरिटी प्रोवाइडर) बनने का भारत का दृष्टिकोण आकार ले रहा है। इस दृष्टिकोण से संबद्ध चुनौतियां एवं अवसर क्या हैं?

Indian Naval Bases operational/Under negotiation in Indian Ocean Region

India's Approach in Indian Ocean Region (IOR)

* Indian Navy launched Operation HADR & Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief & with neighbouring countries' navy in IOR.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Bilateral Naval exercise with:-
  → Singapore (SIMBEX) → UAE
  → Indonesia ~~(SIMBEX)~~ (CORPAT) → Oman.
  → Malaysia
* Indian Naval Ocean Symposium
  ↳ A voluntary platform for dialogue exchange.
  ↳ current chair is Bangladesh.
* Anti-Piracy Operations, especially against Somalian Pirates.
* Securing Malacca Strait by:-
  ↳ Securing Berthing right at Changi Naval Base.
  ↳ Base at Sabang Island (Indonesia).
* Proposed talks to join Quad.
  ↳ Group of India, Australia, USA, Japan.
* Operation Sagar Kavach (2017)
  ↳ By state govt. of WB and Odisha.
  ↳ To check readiness in securing Bay of Bengal.
* Reciprocal berthing rights at French Reunion Island base.

## Opportunities

* Region connects energy rich Middle East with china, South-East Asia and even Pacific.

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↳ Hence ≈ 40% of global trade
↳ ≈ 40% of global energy trade.

* Providing security will establish India as mature player in global leadership.
* Will increase neighbour's faith in India.
* In India-ASEAN "Delhi Declaration" (2018), the ASEAN countries urged India to be a net security provider.
* The region is rich in energy.
* Vast ecosystem of the area needs to be preserved

## Challenges.

* China has created string of pearls to counter
  ↳ Maldives
  ↳ Hambantota, SL
  ↳ Port Gadawar, Pakistan.
* Recent mishaps in India Navy create doubts about India's ability to defend IOR.
* 26/11 terrorist ~~occur~~ attack, which happened by sea route

## Way ahead.

Boost Indian Navy's capacity to secure IOR, while coordinating with ASEAN, Iran, Oman, etc.

Will play a major role in establishing India's leadership.

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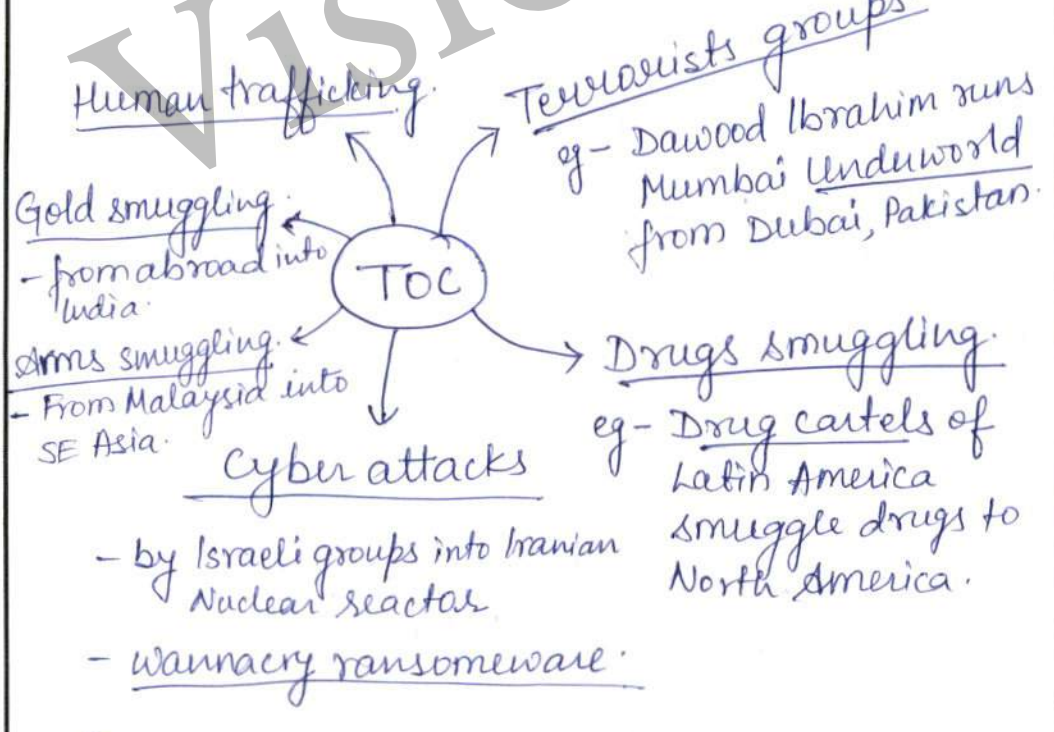
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**12.** The UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) has pitched for the need of an integrated approach in order to address the difficulties in preventing, detecting, investigating and prosecuting Transnational Organised Crimes (TOC). Elaborating on these difficulties, discuss how an integrated approach can help in tackling TOCs. **(250 words) 15**

पार-राष्ट्रीय संगठित अपराधों (ट्रांसनेशनल ऑर्गनाइज्ड क्राइम्स: TOCs) को रोकने, पता लगाने, जाँच करने और अभियोजित करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयों से निपटने के लिए UNODC (यूनाइटेड नेशंस ऑफिस ऑन ड्रग एंड क्राइम्स) ने एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है। इन कठिनाइयों का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस तरह एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण से TOCs से निपटने में सहायता मिल सकती है।

Transnational Organised Crime refers to usual organised crimes (like→ gangs, human trafficking & drug trafficking syndicates, cyber ~~att~~ army) which are planned, managed and executed along multiple national boundaries




VisionIAS

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## Difficulty in handling TOC

### Preventing.

* Cyber attack (eg- By Chinese and N. Korean cyber attack groups on USA assets) are difficult to forecast.
  ↳ Nature of attack also changes
  eg → from data stealing to wannacry.
* International borders are usually unfenced and not heavily guarded.
* Even after protection at borders, crime happens by :-
  ↳ Corruption of border forces
  ↳ Digging under-ground trenches.
* Vested interests of foreign governments to destabilize neighbour.
  eg → ISI sending terrorists into India.

### Detecting

* They are properly and pre-planned
* Criminals keep changing their approach.
* Inadequate preparedness of domestic forces in meeting these evolving challenges

### Prosecuting.

* Lack of international concensus.
  eg → India's call for Comprehensive Convention against Terrosim (CCINS) ~~is~~ has yielded no results.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Lack of foreign government's willingness to cooperate.
  eg - Pakistan's attitude in punishing 26/11 masterminds.

Investigating.

* Variation in investigation standards.
* Lack of agreements between nations to facilitate same.
  eg → It was difficult for India to secure permission to investigate Vijay Mallya at London.

Integrated approach can help dealing TOC

* Government should cooperate military operations to deal TOC.
  eg - Indian forced eliminated Naga insurgents inside Myanmmar, with latter's approval.
* Integrated check-posts.
  ↳ curbs illegal movement, while maintaing good relations.
  eg → Benapole-Petrapole Integrated check Post at India-Bangladesh Border.
* No political asylum to criminals.
* comprehensive extradition Treaty
  eg → Indonesia extradited Underworld's chota Rajan to India.

VisionIAS

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**13.** With changes in technology, financial frauds are taking the shape and modalities of organized crime. Discuss the implications of such a trend and suggest a holistic approach to develop a sound fraud management system in India. **(250 words) 15**

प्रौद्योगिकी में बदलाव के साथ, वित्तीय धोखाधड़ियाँ संगठित अपराध के आकार एवं तौर-तरीके ग्रहण कर रही हैं। ऐसी प्रवृत्ति के निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए और भारत में एक सुदृढ़ धोखाधड़ी प्रबंधन प्रणाली विकसित करने के लिए एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण सुझाइए।

With rise in usage of technology in everyday life, even financial transactions are becoming technology oriented.

With technology, comes technological threats.

Shape and Modalities of Financial fraud.

* Trans-border in nature.
  ↳ Makes it difficult to investigate and prosecute.
* Anonymity.
  ↳ Cryptocurrencies make it impossible to find original user.
* Becoming more frequent
  ↳ Regular wannacry ransomware attacks.

Implications for India

* Threat to governance.
  ↳ India has been pushing for e-governance

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* Threat to "digital India" initiative
  ↳ ~~e.g. BHIM, UPI, etc.~~
* Threatens promotion of cashless economy
  ↳ India has internet illiteracy.
  ↳ while government is pushing BHIM, UPI, etc.
* Privacy compromised.
  ↳ while privacy is a Fundamental Right.
  ↳ cyber attacks steal private data.
* Destabilising Banking system
  ↳ Nirav Modi case spells gaps in banking system and lack of coordination.
* Terror financing.
  ↳ By use of crytocurrency, by remaining anonymous.
* Social impact
  ↳ Gets large media attention
  ↳ Reduces people's faith.

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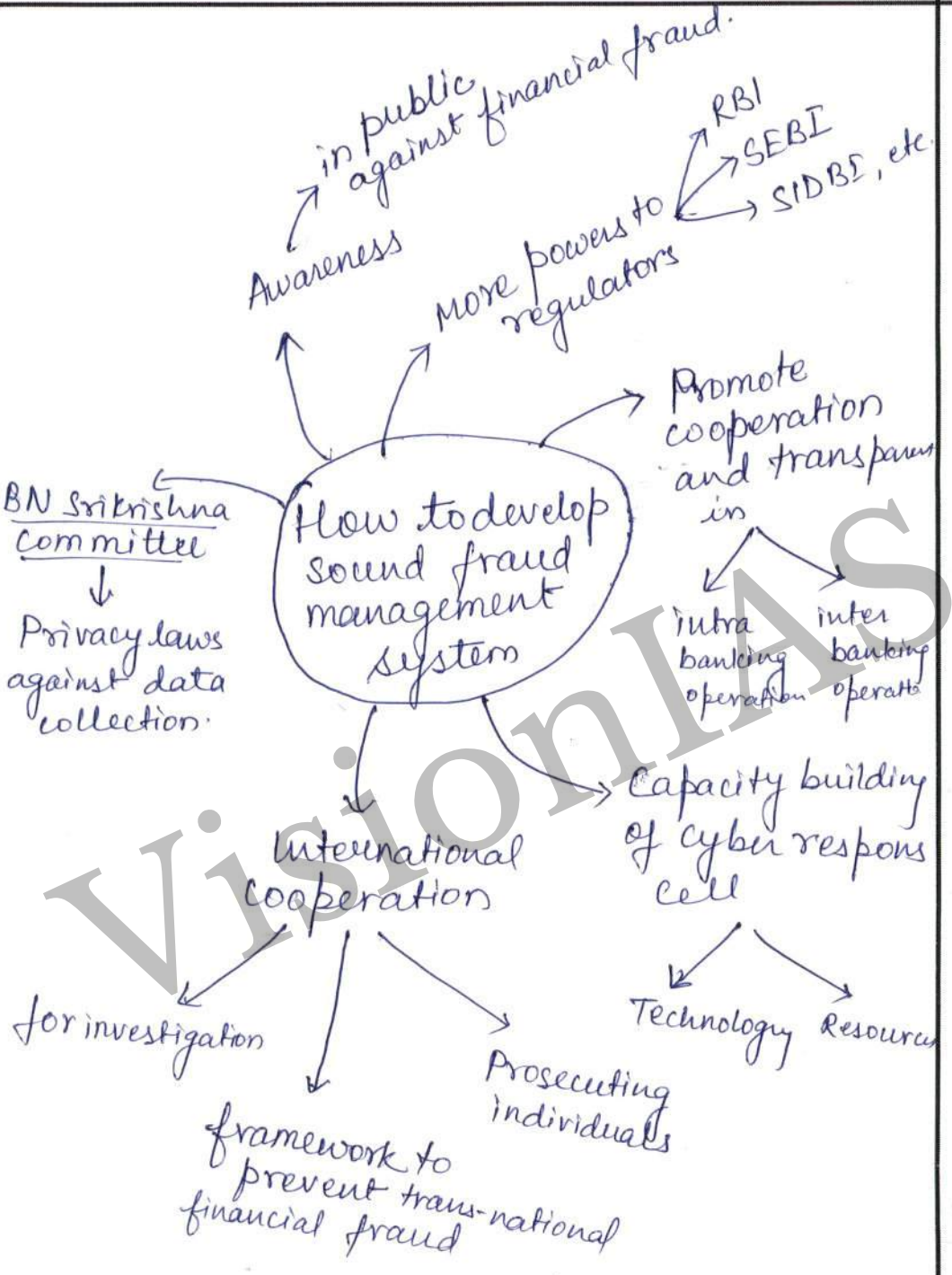


## Way ahead

With share of digital economy increasing in Indian economy, it becomes important to secure financial transaction

VisionIAS

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**14.** Give an account of the challenges related to recruitment in, legal status and accountability of, and coordination amongst intelligence agencies that need to be addressed to handle threats to national security. **(250 words) 15**

आसूचना एजेंसियों में भर्ती, उनकी कानूनी स्थिति और जवाबदेही तथा उनके बीच समन्वय से संबंधित चुनौतियों का एक विवरण दीजिए, जिन्हें राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के सम्मुख खतरों से निपटने के लिए दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

If armed forces are arms of government to deal with threats, intelligence agencies are her eyes and ears

Some intelligence agencies are:-

* Research and Analysis Wing (RSAW)
  → For Foreign intelligence.
* Intelligence Bureau (IB).
  → Domestic Intelligence
* NTRO (National Technical Research Org.)
  → Directly under PM
* DRI (Directorate of Revenue Intelligence)
  → For anti-smuggling, investigation, etc.

Challenges faced by them.

The biggest failure can be that the RSAW itself was formed after India's failure to secure intelligence in 1962 Indo-china war

Some major challenges are:-

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Recruitment

↳ Intelligence agencies don't have the independence to conduct seperate recruitment test.

↳ Limited resources to conduct proper recruitment.

↳ Headed by IPS officers
- Even though agencies have seperate recruitment test (process).

Legal status

↳ Non-statutory.
- Both RSAW and IB are non-statutory, created by an official resolution.
- While NIA was created by NIA Act, 2008
- There should be equal legal status.

↳ Reduces agencies's autority :-
- In managing its own affairs.
- Political and economic independence is reduced.

Accountability :-

↳ RSAW and IB are "wings" and not department,
- hence not answerable under RTI Act (2005)

↳ IPS officers heading them are unaware about core of organization.

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## Coordination

↳ There's no platform which brings different agencies on same table.

↳ Inability to transfer information amongst them.

## Other problems.

↳ Shortage of manpower.

↳ Not at par with world standards.

↳ Resource deficiency.

↳ India's NSA fluctuates between IFS officers and IPS officers.

## Way ahead.

* Naresh Chandra Committe recommendation.

↳ Create a top post for integrated intelligence advisor, to assist NSA.

* N Chandrasekaran Task Force (2017)

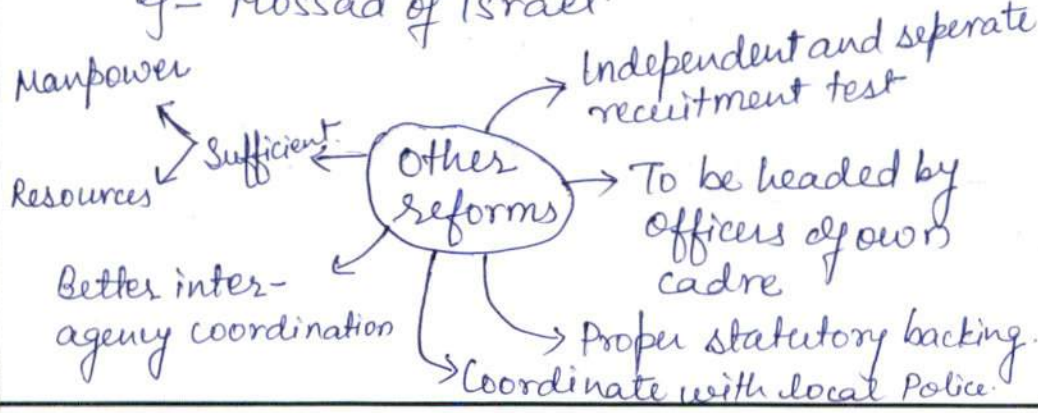
↳ Use of Artificial Intelligence in National Security.

* National Security Advisor (NSA)

↳ Define powers, and responsibilities

* Train them with global best agencies

eg- Mossad of Israel.



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**15.** While nuclear weapons and traditional military capability remain the options of last resort, dealing with subconventional and proxy warfare requires enhanced measures given the nature of persistent threat. Discuss

**(250 words) 15**

जहां परमाणु हथियार और पारंपरिक सैन्य क्षमता अंतिम उपाय का विकल्प बने हुए हैं, वहीं उप-परंपरागत और छद्म युद्ध से निपटने के लिए स्थायी खतरे की प्रकृति को देखते हुए संवर्धित उपायों की आवश्यकता है।

India is one of the largest military power in the world, dealing with any conventional threat with full capability.

eg – * Indian Army → 3rd largest in world
* Indian Air Force → 4th " " "
* Indian Navy → 5th " " "
* Indian Defence budget → 5th " " " (at ≈ 55 bn $).

Similarly India is an established nuclear power.

eg – * Navy's INS Arihant
* Air Force's Mirage Fighter
* Strategic Forces Agni V

→ forms a "nuclear triad".

with more than an estimated 110 nuclear warheads.

However, there's threat of unconventional and proxy warfare for India.

* Terrorism
↳ Promoted by mainly Pakistani Army and ISI.
↳ PoK is used as launchpad.
↳ One of the highest number of terrorist attacks occur in India every year.
↳ To make India bleed with thousand cuts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Naxal problem
  ↳ An armed guriella movement to over-throw constitutional machinery and establish people's government.
  ↳ Still ≈ 108 districts of India are affected.

* North-East Insurgency.
  ↳ To create a greater Nagalim.
  ↳ Government is still at war with NSCN-K
  ↳ They find shelter in Myanmar.

* Religious fundamentalist organizations
  ↳ SIMI (Student Islamic Movement of India) was banned for anti-India activities.
  ↳ Right wing hindu organizations have been blamed for:-
    - Samjhauta express blasts
    - Malegaon blasts

* cyber attacks
  ↳ Mainly by Pakistan and China based attackers.
  ↳ India is yet to fully develop its defensive capability.

* Drug trafficking.
  ↳ Rampant drug abuse in Punjab

* counterferit money.
  ↳ Mainly by ISI, to destabilise economy.
  ↳ Bangladesh border is hotspot.

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## How to deal with these threats

* Kargil Review committee:-
  ↳ Secure border by proper agreements, demarcation and fencing.
  ↳ Secure maritime boundaries.
* Naresh Chandra Committee:-
  ↳ A top post of intelligence advisor, for better coordination of intelligence agencies.
  ↳ A permanent post of Chief of Service Staff (COSS).
* Rina Mitra Committee:-
  ↳ Study free movement across Myanmar border.
* Coordination among political parties
  ↳ To grant no excuse to religious fundamentalist terrorist organizations.
* Proper implementation of National Cyber Security Policy (2015)
  ↳ To prevent cyber attacks.
* Naxal threat
  ↳ By socio-economic development of backward areas (eg- Aspirational Districts Programme)
  ↳ Democratic decentralization.
* Generate social awareness.
  ↳ About cyberattacks, human trafficking, drugs, etc.

VisionIAS

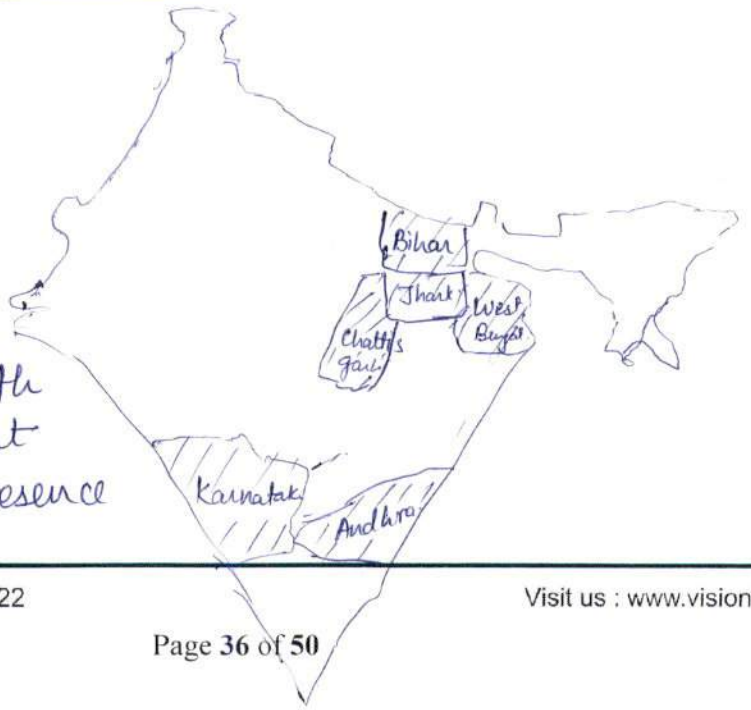
Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**16.** The Government has adopted a holistic approach built around simultaneous implementation of a security agenda, developmental activities and promotion of good governance to address the Left Wing Extremism in India. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

सरकार ने भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (लेफ्ट विंग एक्सट्रीमिज़म) से निपटने के लिए सुरक्षा एजेंडे, विकास संबंधी गतिविधियों और सुशासन के प्रचार-प्रसार के समकालिक कार्यान्वयन के चारों ओर निर्मित एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Left Wing extremism (LWE) refers to armed guriella movement, aimed at over-throwing established constitutional machinery of India. It derives its strengths from teachings of chinese leader Mao.

* The movement started in Naxalbari village in West Bengal in 1970s.
* philosophy: "Power comes from Barrel of gun".
* As of 2018, around 108 districts in India suffer from naxal violence, in areas called "red corridor".




States with significant Naxal presence

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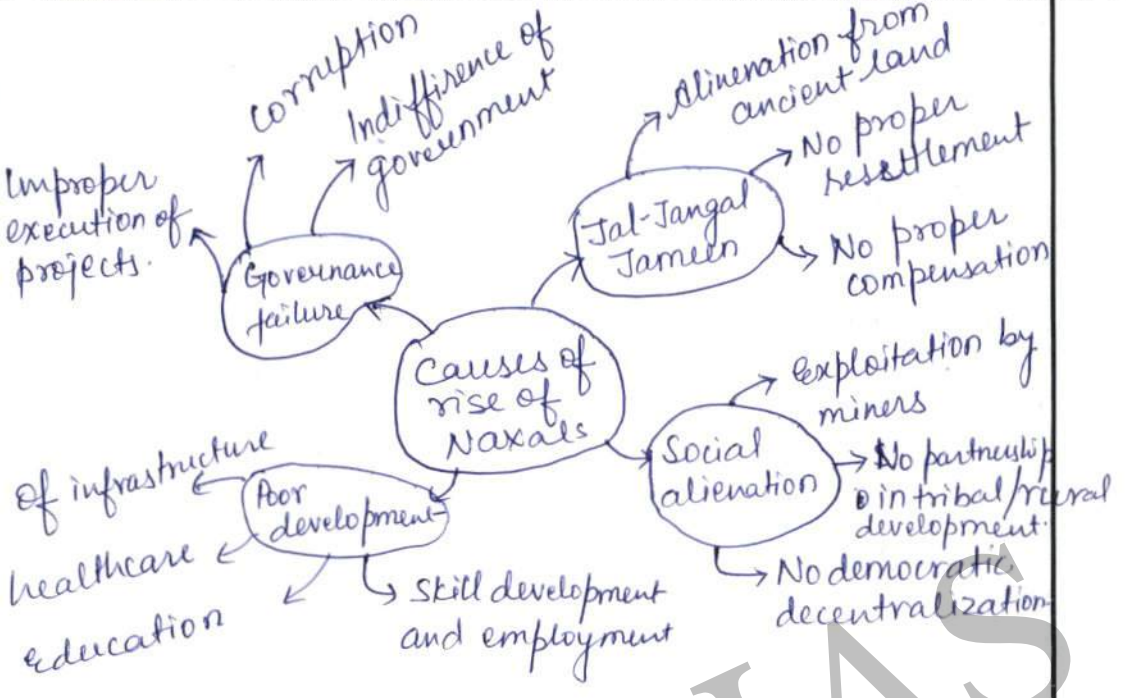


## Holistic approach adopted by Government

* Security agenda
  * Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme
    - ↳ Enhancing state's capacity to fight LWE.
    - ↳ Fortefying Police stations.
    - ↳ Incentives to surrendering LWE cadres.
  * Assistance to Central Agencies Scheme.
    - ↳ To upgrade CoBRA, CRPF, etc.

Developmental activities

* Special Central Assistance (SCA)
  - ↳ for 35 LWE affected districts
* Road Connectivity Project for LWE affected areas
  - ↳ In Phase 1 and Phase 2.

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## Promotion of good governance.

* Civic Action Programme (CAP)
  ↳ confidence building between security forces and local people.
* ROSHINI Scheme.
  ↳ Skill development and Training & Placement for rural youth.
  ↳ Operational in 27 LWE-affected districts

## Other initiatives.

* Forest Rights Act, 2006
  ↳ Attempts to restore Tribal Right
* 73rd constitutional Amendment Act
  ↳ Establishment of Panchayati Raj

## Way ahead.

* Government should continue to work on recommendations of D. Bandhopadya Committee
  ↳ Democratic decentralization.
  ↳ Respecting and restoring tribal laws.
* work on SAMADHAN doctrine.

S → Smart leadership
A → Aggressive strategy
M → Motivation & Training.
A → Actionable intelligence
D → Dashboard for each theatre.
H → Harnessing technology.
A → Action Plan.
N → No access to financing.

VisionIAS

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**17.** National security challenges, which are less traditional war threats but more diffused and ambiguous, can no longer be dealt with in silos. In this context, examine the need for having a National Security Strategy and also, highlight the challenges that the government faces in spelling out such a strategy. **(250 words) 15**

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा चुनौतियां, जो कम परंपरागत युद्ध संबंधी खतरे हैं, लेकिन अधिक विस्तृत और अस्पष्ट हैं, उनसे अब पृथक्करण प्रक्रिया के तहत नहीं निबटा जा सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा रणनीति की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए और साथ ही, ऐसी रणनीति के निरूपण में सरकार के सामने आ रही चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

National Security challenges in India comprises of traditional wars, geopolitical rivalry, Terrorism, religious extremism, naxalism, communal and caste-based violences, cyber threats, etc.

Even through India has strong military, is nuclear powered, has won wars, but traditional wars are rare

Non-traditional threats faced by India

* Violence in kashmir.
  ↳ Since death of Hijbul Commander Burhan Wani, violence has worsen.
* Continuous push to infiltrators by Pakistan.
  ↳ Pathankot attacks derailed the political peace talks.
* Rise of china.
  ↳ Rise of chinese activities in IOR.
  ↳ String of pearls.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Neighbours drifting away.
  ↳ China's "check-book diplomacy".
  ↳ complaint of India showing "big brother" attitude.

* CPEC.
  ↳ Bring China into Pakistan.
  ↳ Violates India's sovereignty.

* 2 and half front war.
  ↳ With China, Pakistan, Domestic security.

* Insurgency in North east
  ↳ Still Naga groups (NSCN-K) is at war.

* Insecure borders
  ↳ Rohingya and illegal Bangladeshi immigration.

* Cyber warfare
  ↳ India has ~~is~~ largest digital userbase.

* Other domestic threats
  ↳ Communal, caste-based violence.
  ↳ Social-media fake news violence.
  ↳ Violence due to demand of reservation.

## Need for having National Security Strategy

* Naresh Chandra Committee.
  ↳ Integration of intelligence, by a top intelligence post.
  ↳ A top post for chief of ~~Army~~ service staff, for better coordination.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Better Border Security
  ↳ Kargil review committee
    – suggested to secure border.
  ↳ deploy CBIMS
* Countering domestic insurgency
  ↳ Rina Mitra Committee
    – study free movement along Myaummar.
  ↳ D. Bandhopadyay Committee
    – Democratic decentralization to tackle Naxal issue
* Better use of technology.
  ↳ N. ~~Subramaniam~~ chandrasekar committee for use of Artificial Intellegence in defence.

## Challenges faced by government

* Integration of Armed forces
  – Army wants dominance.
* Integration of intelligence agencies.
* Evolving cyber threats.
* Need for Political concensus to check:-
  ↳ Illegal immigration.
  ↳ caste, communal violence

## Way ahead

A proper National security strategy will hand to view problems and act on them swiftly.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**18.** Highlighting the need for SMART policing in India, suggest some administrative, legislative and technological reforms in order to realize this vision. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में SMART पुलिसिंग की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस दृष्टि को साकार करने के लिए कुछ प्रशासनिक, विधायी और तकनीकी सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए।

S → Smart and Sensitive
M → Mobile and Modern
A → Alert and Agressive
R → Responsive and Reliable
T → Trained and Tech Savvy.

This acronym for SMART policing was given by India's PM, highlighting increased challanges and increased expectations.

Problems in current Policing:

* Shortage of staff.
  ↳ India has 137 police per 1 lakh population
  ↳ UN recommends 222 police per 1 lakh population.
* Overburdned
  ↳ Police has to manage traffic, VIP escort, etc.
  ↳ 86% of police force is only constables
* Poor investigation
  ↳ Average prosecution rate in India, based on Police ~~str~~ chargesheet is only 42%.
* Corruption
  ↳ Indian ranks 81st of ~~Po~~ Corruption

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Perception Index of Transparency Int'l.
↳ police is considered most corrupt.

## Attempts to reforms

- Malimath committee on Criminal Justice (2012)
- Robirdo Committee (1988)
- Vineet Narayan case (2005)
- Prakash Singh V/S UoI (2006)

### Administrative Reforms

* 2nd ARC has recommended
  ↳ Give some non-core police functions (eg- traffic management) to other organizations (ie- outsourcing).
  ↳ Create different groups of specialists
    - investigation
    - prosecution
    - law and order
    - forensicts, etc.

* Vineet Narayan V/S UoI (2005)
  ↳ SC gave a full 2-year tenure to CBI director.

* UPSC to provide list for DGP selection.
  ↳ Recently ruled by SC.

* establish (Prakash Singh V/S UoI) (2005)
  ↳ Police Commission
    - for tranfer, postings, disciplinary action.

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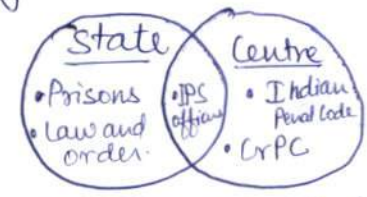
↳ Police Complaints Board.
- For receiving complaints against conduct of Police.

## Legislative Reforms




* Update the Police Act, 1861, which is nearly 160 years old.
* Implement recommendations of:-
  ↳ Malimath Committee (2006) recommendations on reforms in criminal justice.

## Technological Reforms

* Provide better technology to deal with
  ↳ cybercrimes
  ↳ email phishing
  ↳ Misuse of social media.
* Better communication channel with people
  ↳ To acknowledge, act, finalise a case quickly

## Way ahead

A reformed Police will also largely send positive tone about good governance.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**19.** Discuss the reasons behind private sector playing a merely peripheral role in defence manufacturing in India. Also, explain how the Draft Defence Production Policy, 2018 seeks to augment private sector participation in defence manufacturing in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में रक्षा विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्रक द्वारा अत्यंत गौण भूमिका निभाने के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार ड्राफ्ट डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन पॉलिसी, 2018 (रक्षा उत्पादन नीति मसौदा, 2018) भारत में रक्षा विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्रक की भागीदारी बढ़ाना चाहती है।

Even through India has 5th largest defence budget ≈($ 55-bn), it is the largest defence products importer in the world, with importing nearly 15% of global arms exports, as per SIPRI (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute).

A big reason for failure of domestic industry is :-

↳ Government PSU's bagging most of the defence orders
- while Private sector plays peripheral role.

Reasons for peripheral role of Private sector

* Lack of Experience

↳ Since most defence products are:-
- imported
- made by govt. PSUs.

↳ So Private sector lack large scale manufacturing experience.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Attitude of Government
  - ↳ Government mostly favours PSUs.
  - ↳ This discourages Private sector from setting-up large production unit.
  - ↳ Government red-tape
    - discourages innovation
    - discourages approach of private sector.

* Attitude of Armed Forces.
  - ↳ Attitude of "going for the best" discourages Private domestic products, who have just started.
  - ↳ IAF is often criticised as "Imported Air Force"

* Procurement Procedure.
  - ↳ Procedure like "Request for Proposal", "Technical Evaluation", "Final lowest bidder" are lengthy and exhaustive.
    - eg - The Last MMRCA tender for fighter jets for IAF went from 2001 to 2012, when Rafale was chosen. Finally deal was cancelled in 2015.
  - ↳ This further discourages private players.

* Doubts on exports
  - ↳ Even PSUs have failed to exports.
  - ↳ Private players can't live without

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sustained orders.

## Draft Defence Production Policy, 2018

* In lines of "Make in India" for private.
* Aims to achieve expertise in 6 critical areas for private sectors :-
  - ↳ Tanks
  - ↳ Infantry Vehicles
  - ↳ Fighter Jets
  - ↳ Missiles.
* Tax benefits to Private sectors.
* Mapping of "Defence Technology Absorption capability".
* Creation of :-
  - ↳ Defence Investment Promotion cell
  - ↳ Intellectual Property cell.
  - ↳ innovation in Defence excellence (iDeX).
* Roadmap for absorption of technology by private sector.

## Way ahead

Global exporters like USA, France, Israel have big role of private sector. Indian private sector has shown results in Automobile, IT, etc.

It's high time private sector is encouraged for defence production also.

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**20.** Discuss the implications of insufficient allocation of funds on capacity building, modernisation & operational preparedness of the defence forces in India. Also, suggest necessary steps to maintain & augment defence capabilities in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में रक्षा बलों के क्षमता निर्माण, आधुनिकीकरण और सामरिक तैयारियों पर अपर्याप्त निधि आवंटन के निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में रक्षा क्षमताएं बनाए रखने और बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक कदम सुझाइए।

Inspite of having 5th largest defence budget, India's defence spending as percentage of GDP is at 1.5%, which is lowest since 1962.

Findings of Parliamentary Committee on Defence (2012-13)

* It criticised government on allocation of insufficient funds to armed forces.
  ↳ nearly 35% gap between demand for capital acquisition budget and alloted budget for capital acquision.
  ↳ nearly 30% gap in overall demand and allocation

Implication for Armed Forces

Operational Preparedness

* CAG said
  ↳ Almost 40% weapons are below

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critical level (ie- not sufficient for a 10day fight).

* Proposed 17th Mountain strike corps
  ↳ Dedicated unit to counter china
  ↳ Plan cancelled due to insufficient funds

* Condition of Fighter Jets strength.
  ↳ IAF has sanctioned strength of 42 squadron of fighter planes
  ↳ while current level is only 32.

Modernisation

* Plans to procure Rafale fighter Jet.
  ↳ Number reduced from 126 to 36.
* 5th Generation stealth fighter plane.
  ↳ Was about to be procured from Russia.
  ↳ Cancelled due to high cost
* DB Shekatkar committee
  ↳ Was formed with main aim of reducing expenditure.

Capacity Building.

* Infrastructure in North-east and Northern frontier is still no match to chinese preparedness
* Army has shortage of ≈10,000 officers

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## How to resolve

* DB shekatkar Committee
  ↳ Better utilization of resources
    - Increasing tooth to tail ratio.
  ↳ Shutting down dairy and rural post.
* Government efforts
  ↳ Increase defence budget
    - Focus should be on capital expenditure
  ↳ Revitalize sick defence PSUs.
* Private Sector
  ↳ Needs to step-in.
  ↳ Will bring indigenous technology.
  ↳ Save expensive imports and forex.
* Armed forces.
  ↳ Prioritise purchase of domestic products over imported ones.

## Way ahed

With evolving security threats, we must have collaborative efforts of all stakeholders, to optimise India's defence forces' performance with given efforts.

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | Vidyanshu Shekhar Jha. | | |
| Medium Hindi/Eng. | Eng. | Registration Number | 84658 |
| Center | ORN | Date | 1/9/18 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in **ENGLISH**.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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**All the Best**

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1. It has been argued that over the years there has been a steady decline in the efficacy of Parliament as an institution of accountability. Analyse and also suggest appropriate measures to address the relevant concerns.

**(150 WORDS) 10**

In recent years there has been decline in Parliament's accountability, mainly due to frequent disruption and reducing number of days Parliament functions.

Reasons behind

* Less working days of Parliament
  ↳ has reduced 120-130 days to 70-80 days.
* Less time to speak to opposition
  ↳ because time depends on strength of party.
  ↳ number of parties have increased.
* Frequent disruption of house.
  ↳ Lack of coherence between government and opposition.
  ↳ Disruption as a way to:
    - raise opposition's voice
    - roadblock governments agenda.

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## How to resolve

* Increase working ~~hours~~ days of Parliament
  - Back to original 120-130 days / year.
  - Prepare annual calendar in advance.
  - Take opposition into confidence
* Plan business of house in better way.
  - Can be planned at All-Party Business Advisory committee's weekly meeting.
* Speaking opportunity to opposition
  - Britain gives 20 days a year to opposition to decide agend.
  - Bunch of small parties could be grouped
* Unruly MPs
  - Speaker/chairman should give necessary warning.
  - If not, then members could be suspended.

## Epilogue

Parliament has been called "temple of democracy". Frequent question on its accountability actually is question on our democracy.

All stakeholders must come forward to maintain its decorum.

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2. Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) are simultaneously a remarkable success and a staggering failure, depending on the goalposts against which they are evaluated. Discuss. **(150 WORDS) 10**

73rd constitutional amendment (1991) brought democratic decentralization through providing constitutional status to PRIs.

Success

- Decentralized decision making
  - solves problem at local level.
- Women empowerment
  - around 15 states have reserved 50% seats for women
  - constitutional reservation of 1/3rd seats for women.
  - 42% sarpanch are women in India.
- Participative democracy
  - all registered voters of village are members of gram Panchayat.
- assistance to govt. in
  - schemes like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao.
  - identification of poor and vulnerable under SECC 2011
  - Swachh Bharat (Rural).
- quick dispute redressal.
- has reduced naxal influence in states like Bihar.

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Staggering failure

Others
- Lack of trained manpower
- Lack of suitable infrastructure

Panchayat powers are not defined

Mani Shankar Aiyyar committee
"decentralization of corruption has taken place".

ES 2017-18
↳ Financial Sources income of PRIs for India is lowest in BRICS
↳ Only few states adhere to recommendations of state Finance Commission.

Reluctance of states to divulge power.
↳ Constitution gives power to state to determine what powers to transfer.
↳ it varies across state

Pradhan Pati
↳ Women members elected are just dummies of their husband.
↳ has resisted proper women empowerment

## Way ahead

India took a bold step with introduction of PRIs.

Among various ~~models~~ difficulties "Kerala Model" has been an inspirational one, where the decentralization of power was done in "letter and spirit"

It could be followed by others as well

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3. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is more than just the keeper of our national accounts; it is also a conscience-keeper and a watchdog. Examine the statement in light of making the auditing process more effective. (150 WORDS) 10

Articles 148-151 of Indian constitution establish CAG and defines its roles and functions.

Functions

* To audit all income and expenditure of :-
  - ↳ central government
  - ↳ state government
  - ↳ PSUs of government
* External audit of companies
  - ↳ where government shareholding exceeds 51%.

Conscience-keeper and Watchdog :-

* Assistance to Parliament
  - ↳ Report of CAG is used by Public Accounts committee to hold government accountable.
* An unbiased platform
  - ↳ to review working of government
* Has led to
  - ↳ expose of 2G scam, coal block allotment irregularities, etc.

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## Problems

* Former CAG Vinod Rai demanded and enumerated :-
  - ↳ currently CAG doesn't cover over 60% of government spending.
  - ↳ There should be bodies to audit spending of Panchayats.
  - ↳ Any new information seeked by CAG is mostly denied.

## Making auditing more effective

* Should cover most of government spending.
* State based auditing bodies could cover Panchayat, while working under control of CAG.
* Being a constitutional body, CAG could be given powers of civil court to summon persons and call any document or information.
* keep platform open to suggestions of various stakeholders.

## Way ahead

Being one of the bulwarks of Indian democracy, a strong and effective CAG will strengthen democracy in India.

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4. The concern for transparency in political funding is at odds with the Electoral Bond Scheme notified by the government. Critically discuss.

**(150 WORDS) 10**

Hoy With success of Indian democracy, came problem of criminalization of politics and unaccounted election expenses.

Problem of transparency (so far)

* Political parties are exempted from Income Tax returns.
* Political parties are exempted from RTI application.
* Cash donations upto ₹20,000 could be from anonymous sources.
* Use of extensive cash for election purposes.
* Retrospective amendment of FCRA, 2010
  ↳ Allows parties for foreign funding.

Electoral Bond Scheme

Provisions

* Bonds can be purchased at select Banks for selected time period.
* These are bearer bonds
  – donor remains anonymous.
* For recognised parties only.

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## Does it promote transparency.

Yes

* Cash donations lowered to ₹ 2000.
* Parties have to encash bonds within limited time. (15 days)
* Even ₹ 2000 must be paid online.

No.

* ~~Do~~ Donor remains anonymous.
* Even 7.5% of profit limit on companies have been removed.
* Moreover, stakeholders of company can't know which political party got funding.
* Difficult for ECI, banks to determine donor and beneficiary
* Only for recognised party.
* Government can know who donated to whom.

## Way ahead

ADR data says 69% funding comes from unknown sources.

Electoral bond is a good attempt to bring transparency, but will further require major political will to push transparency

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5. Lobbying in India exists in a perennially grey legal and policy arena. In this context, discuss the need to formally recognize and regulate lobbying in India. **(150 WORDS) 10**

Lobbying is attempt to persuade, influence actions, decisions of another person.
In current context, it mostly refers to influence legislators, regulators, etc.

Existance in India.

* Lobbying is among most controversial context of modern governance
* It's legal to lobby in countries like US.
* Walmart has accepted spending millions to expand its Indian footprint by lobbying

Grey area

* Lobbying is not defined legally, nor by government.
* No regulator is there to regulate lobbying.
* Still lobbying is unofficially done.
  eg- By retired bureaucrats, relatives of politicians, etc.
* It has become synonymous with Bribe.

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## Need to recognise and regulate

* It involves practices like making presentations etc.
  ↳ Not illegal till a bribe is paid.
* A way to voice opinion to government.
* Lobbying provide high quality research while persuading legislators, regulators
* Will bring transparency
  ↳ because lobbying happens anyway.
  ↳ recognising will make company disclose their efforts.
* Regulator
  ↳ will ensure lobbying does'nt amount to corruption
  ↳ ~~All~~ Big corporates/bodies don't get undue advantage over smaller ones.

## Way ahead

While lobbying is legal in developed countries, and does happen anyway, there isn't much wrong in recognising it.
However it must ~~not~~ be ensured that it doesn't amount to corrupt practices, and ensures fair play to all.

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6. More than a decade after it was passed, the implementation of the RTI Act leaves much to be desired. Comment. Also discuss the issues associated with the recent proposals to amend the RTI Act. **(150 WORDS) 10**

RTIAct 2005 was passed to make governance more transparent and accountable to the public.

Achievements of RTI

* Exposed corruption cases
* Has made governance
  ↳ transparent
  ↳ accountable.
* Citizens can take initiative
  ↳ unlike government taking initiative.
* If don't get reply.
  ↳ appeal officer in same office
  ↳ CIC.
  ↳ Courts.

Failures of RTI

* Denial of information
  ↳ under national interests
  ↳ Personal data
* Attacks on RTI activits
  ↳ along with dilution of whistleblower Act.
* Overloded CIC ; undermanned
  ↳ To resolve RTI conflicts.

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* Reluctant Judiciary
  ↳ To come under RTI.

## Recent proposed amendments

* Changes in salary, allowances and service conditions of :-
  ↳ CIC
  ↳ State Information commissioner
* Service conditions, tenure will be decided by central government.

## The issue

* It will weaken the current immunity information officers enjoy from government.
* Will weaken spirit of RTI.

## Way ahead

A strong and better governance can be ensured by a strong RTI.
This can be ensured by strong, transparent and active participation of Government, ~~activis~~ CIC, grievance redressal officers and by granting adequate safeguards to activists and CIC.

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7. Critically discuss the evolving policy on reservation in promotions in India with special focus on its ability to meet the objectives of social justice.

**(150 WORDS) 10**

With aim to provide opportunity of advancement to historically depressed section, reservation has been part since ~~beginning~~ beginning after independence.

Evolving Policy.

* Indra Swahney Case (1992)
  ↳ SC held that for SC, ST
    - reservation only in entry
    - not in promotion.
* 77th Amendment Act (1995)
  ↳ Added Article 16 (4)(a)
  ↳ allowed reservation in promotion.
* Ajit Singh v/s State of Punjab.
  ↳ SC introduced "catch up" rule.
  ↳ To regain lost seniority.
* 85th Amendment Act (2002)
  ↳ Introduced consequential seniority.
  ↳ Nullified lost seniority.
* Nagraj Case (2006)
  ↳ upheld validity of 85th A.A.
  ↳ But introduced a condition:-

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- Government must show by reliable data that given community
  - is still marginalised
  - inadequatily represent in government.

* 117th Amendment Act
  ↳ To nullify Nagraj judgement
  ↳ Still in RS.

* Rajesh kumar v/s UP Power Corp. (2012)
  ↳ SC stuck down a reservation in promotion.
  ↳ Govt. had failed to show reliable data.

## Meeting social justice

* idea of reservation in jobs and promotion is step to uplift historically depressed.
  ↳ It's a right move.
  ↳ But reservation alone can't uplift all, because we don't have so many jobs.

## Way ahead

We should also focus on — eliminating social discrimination, capacity building of SC, ST, developing entrepreneurship abilities (Standup India).

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8. India produces enough food for its people, but not all people get enough food to eat. Discussing this paradox, highlight some of the major interventions taken in the past few years in this regard. **(150 WORDS) 10**

With nearly 1.7 mn km² of arable area, which is 2nd largest in the world, ironically India also has one of the largest hungary population, with :-

- 20% people sleeping hungary every night.
- 25% children (<5yrs age) are malnourished.

Reason for this

* Wastage of produced food
  - ↳ low food processing capacity.
  - ↳ low cold storage capacity.
  - ↳ poor integration of APMCs, Mandis.
* Food distribution
  - ↳ leakages and corruption in PDS.
  - ↳ exclusion of names of genuine beneficiary.
* Focus on quantity instead of quality.
  - ↳ India produces sufficient wheat and rice.
  - ↳ But other nutrients aren't sufficiently available in the food.

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* Other reasons
  - ↳ Illiterate population.
  - ↳ difficulty in access to food.
  - ↳ Exclusion due to Aadhar requirement.

## Government intervention

* ICDS network
  - ↳ 14 lakh anganwari centres across India.
  - ↳ 10 crore beneficiaries.
* National Food security Act
  - ↳ PDS reach 800 mn people under it
  - ↳ at affordable rate.
* Mid Day Meal Scheme
  - ↳ Reaches 12 crore children.

## Way ahead

While India ranks 100/119 countries on Global Hunger Index, SDG-2 calls for zero hunger by 2030.

Although interventions have reduced poverty and hunger, elimination would require coordinated efforts of science, infrastructure, goverment, public, finance and International cooperation

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9. India sees Indian Ocean as not just a water body, but a global stage for continued economic, social, and cultural dialogue. Elaborate.

**(150 WORDS) 10**

For India, Indian Ocean doesn't simply derives its name from the former, but acts as global stage.

Economic dialogue.

* India is negotiating RCEP mutilateral FTA with ASEAN+6 countries.
* energy imports from Middle East are important for India's energy needs.
* Int'l Sea bed Authority granted India permit to extract seabed minerals.
* Various bilateral and multilateral naval exercises are to ensure free navigation and security at chokepoints like Malacca and Hormuz strait

Social dialogue

* India started Indian Ocean Symposium for voluntary exchange of cooperation among neighbouring navies

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* Indian Ocean Rim Association is group of countries in the region to cooperate for mutual benefits.
* RIMES was started by India to provide disaster forecast to vulnerable countries in IOR.

Cultural dialogue

* "BIMSTEC Bodhi Parva" was celebrated to share historical cultural values of the region
* India started "Project Mausam" to reconnect cultural ties with historical spice trading countries.

Epilogue

But growing chinese presence is a cause of worry.
India must be able to tether its neighbours via means of Indian Ocean and act as responsible power using soft diplomacy.

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**10.** In the context of India taking greater responsibility in management of the global commons, there has been a shift in India's climate change negotiation stance. In this context, analyze the evolution of India's climate policy. **(150 WORDS) 10**

With sustained economy growth, 3rd largest economy (PPP) and largest democracy naturally places India amongst leaders in global commons. India has also positively accepted this responsibility.

Climate change negotiations

* Despite being "developing country" in annexture-B of Kyoto Protocol, India recognises its responsibility.
* It launched International Solar Alliance at Paris Climate Deal (2015)
* India has made Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)
  ↳ 30% reduction in $CO_2$ by 2035
  ↳ 40% electricity by renewables by 2030.
* India has extended $100-mn line-of-credit for African countries at ISA.
* India supports shared responsibility in dealing with climate change.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

## Evolution of Climate Policy.

* The values of protecting environment is enshrined in Indian constitution.

* Environment Protection Act, 1986
  ↳ envisions 33% area undr forest cover
  ↳ To combat climate change.

* Phasing out of GHGs
  ↳ Most GHGs will be phased out by 2030.

* Focus on renewables.
  ↳ 175 GW of renewable capacity of 2022.

* National Action Plan for Climate Change (2007-08)
  ↳ Set of 8 target to meet diverse goals.

## Epilogue

India's efforts have been encouraging and positive.
But much more needs to be done to combat climate change.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**11.** Highlighting the constitutional role of the Finance Commission (FC), discuss the issues which are being debated w.r.t. terms of reference (ToR) of the 15th Finance Commission. **(250 WORDS) 15**

Art. 280 provides for establishment of Finance Commission, by or before 5 years; by President of India.

Function of Finance Commission

* Consider devolution of taxes b/w.
  - ↳ Centre-state (Vertical distribution)
  - ↳ state-state (Horizontal " )
* Consider grant-in-aid to state
* Make recommendations for strengthening of consolidated fund of state

Debate w.r.t ToR of 15th FC.

* ToR of 15th FC.
  - ↳ Consider 2011 census instead of 1971 census for tax devolution.
  - ↳ Consider if revenue deficit grant should be given.
  - ↳ Performance based grants for Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
  - ↳ Condition for approving State borrowing
  - ↳ Study impact of GST.

VisionIAS

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## Issues involved with ToR.

* Southern states have successfully implemented population reduction/ control.
  ↳ But adopting 2011 census will reduce their share in vertical distribution.

* Impacting of GST when GST council is already there.

* Gives further discretion to central government to decide contribution to scheme

## How to resolve

* Usage of 2011 census
  ↳ will reduce share
  ↳ But many areas need funding for development
  ↳ A balance should be maintained between demand and development

* Centre has used cess and surcharge to bypass divulging 42% tax. to states

VisionIAS

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↳ Cess and surcharge should be applied:-

- to meet demands
- not to dodge 42% share.

Epilogue

Finance Commission must go for a resonable balance between contribution of southern states v/s needs of un-developed areas.

Further, Centre's contribution in central sector schemes, centrally sponsored schemes and tax devolution must be in constitutional spirit of federalism.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**12.** The spirit of the constitution of India represents a synthesis of Indian values, democratic and socialist movements in west and our independence movement. Elucidate. **(250 WORDS) 15**

Indian constitution, made after :-
↳ long independence struggle.
↳ studying many constitution
↳ assembly debates
is synthesis of various different ideas

Indian values.

* Freedom of religion. (Art 25-28)
↳ guarantees freedom to practice, profess religion.
↳ Maintains positive secularism
- there's interaction between state and religion

* Cultural and education rights (Art. 28,29)
↳ Guarantees ~~cultural~~ lingual and religious minorities right to practice and preserve culture and educational institutions.

* Abolition of untouchibility. (Art. 17)

VisionIAS

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## Democratic and socialist movement

* Right against exploitation. (Art 23,24)
* Right to equality. (Art 14-18).
* Right to constitutional remedies. (Art. 35)
* DPSP's socialist principles.
  - ↳ Minimise income inequality (38)
  - ↳ Men and women to have equal right to adequate livelihood (39)
  - ↳ Equal justice and free legal aid (39A)
  - ↳ Participation of worker in managemt of industries (43A).
  - ↳ Uniform civil code (44).

## Independence movement

* Article 51 A (Fundamental duties).
  - ↳ Value and preserve rich culture.
  - ↳ To cherish and follow the noble ideas of freedom struggle
  - ↳ To uphold, protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**13.** What is the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy? Highlight the safeguards in our political-constitutional setup to ensure the independence of judiciary. **(250 WORDS) 15**

executive, legislature and judiciary are 3 pillars of democracy. They have constitutional authority and protection to ensure checks and balances.

Importance of independent Judiciary

* It prevents abuse of power by executive.
* It ensures laws made by legislature aren't unconstitutional.
* Maneka Gandhi Case.
  ↳ ensures that laws aren't arbitrary.
* Kesawanand Bharti Case.
  ↳ ensures that basic structure of constitution is preserved.
* Independence ensures that judiciary is unbiased.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Safeguards to ensure.

* Article 124 ensures security tenure to judges of SC.
* 2nd and 3rd Judges case.
  - ↳ Names of judges for elevation for HC, SC shall be made by a collegium of SC.
  - ↳ If collegium repeates a recommendation, government has no other option, but to appoint it.
* Art. 138
  - ↳ Powers of SC can't be reduced
* Art. 129
  - ↳ SC has power for its contempt.
  - ↳ contempt of court Act, 1971
    - jail upto 6 months
* Judges enquire Act, 1969.
  - ↳ Motion of removal of SC/HC judge must be passed by both houses of parliament with special majority.

VisionIAS

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Epilogue.

These various provisions ensure that Indian judiciary is not only free from interference of executive and legislature.

But it also ensures that Indian judiciary is most powerful in world, ensuring freedom of citizen.

VisionIAS

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14. Even though Indian federalism has matured quite a bit, with states having far greater control of their economic and political management, serious structural problems still remain. Discuss. (250 WORDS) 15

Federalism means distribution of power between ~~various~~ various levels of government.

Maturity of federalism

Economic Maturity:

* 101st constitutional amendment
  - ↳ has scrapped cess.
  - ↳ In GST council
    - states have 2/3rd votes.
  - ↳ GST council will resolve dispute
  - ↳ States can levy service tax.
* 14th F.C
  - ↳ recommended 42% share for state in centre's pool.
* Abolition of Planning Commission
  - ↳ PC had full powers to decide on discretionary grants.
  - ↳ states had no representation in PC
  - ↳ NITI Aayog will only have to make recommendations.

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Political maturity.

* President's rule.
  ↳ Art. 356, 365 were indiscriminatorily used to impose centre's rule.
    - around 114 times since independence.
  ↳ After S.R Bommai Case (1994)
    - Judiciary ensured fair play.
  ↳ It has also reduced due to
    - coaliation government
    - President's activism.

* Role of Governor.
  ↳ was viewed as agent of centre.
  ↳ Hargovind Pant Case.
    - SC held, he is not an agent of centre.
  ↳ Rameshwar Prasad Case (2006)
    - Governor can't dissolve house before floor test.

* In Arunachal Pradesh (2016), SC restored a dismissed government

## Structural problems

* Inter-state water dispute
  ↳ States are going to SC.
  ↳ While there's Art 262 for

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such kind of dispute

* Deployment of CAPF
  ↳ Art 355 - duty of centre to protect states from agression.
  ↳ alleged "unnecessary" and "excessive" deployment.

* Office of Governor
  ↳ still acts as centre's agent on many cases.
    eg - which party shall ~~tak~~ have 1st claim to form Government.

## Way ahead

* Use Inter-state council for river water dispute.

* Deploy CAPFs only as last resort
  ↳ in coordination with state
  ↳ strengthen state police.

* Punchhi Commission
  ↳ described governor as lynchpin of centre-state relation.
  ↳ must exercise his powers without any bias.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**15.** The recent amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 strike a balance between enforcement overzealousness and the need for stringent action against corrupt public servants. Discuss. **(250 WORDS) 15**

With India still ranking 81st on Corruption Perception Index, Corruption had always been a big problem.

Hence, PCA, 1988 was introduced.

It led to

- Reduced corruption by prosecuting officials
- Policy paralysis, because no intention was needed to be established in court.

Hence amendment was required to address corruption, while giving sufficient operational freedom to bureaucrats.

## Removal of Policy Paralysis

* Earlier Sec. 13(1)(d) had broad definition for corruption.
  - ↳ Even a selfless act, gone wrong, could have been counted as corruption.
  - ↳ There was no need to establish intention
  - ↳ 2nd ARC had recommended distinction between "collusive" & "coercive corruption"

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* Now.
  - ↳ Now there's concise and clear definition of corruption in sec. 13(1)(d).
  - ↳ Can't preassume intention

* Earlier
  - ~~↳ bribe giver was free to accuse.~~
  - ↳ No need to take government's sanction for prosecution.

Now
  - ↳ Permission needed, for prosecution in court.
  - ↳ even retired bureaucrats are protected

Hence gives bureaucrats free-hand in working.

## Enforcement of anti-corruption

* even those who were engaged in giving bribe will be prosecuted.
  - ↳ However, they can register a complaint within 7 days (at Police) of giving bribe to avoid it.

VisionIAS

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Hence all stakeholders in corrupt act could be punished.

## Way ahead

- Although amendment tries to give free-hand to bureaucrats, it also grants them excessive immunity.

Bureaucrats must be reasonably accountable for decisions made.

Also PCA, 1988 must by made in sync with RTI Act and Whistleblower protection Act.

VisionIAS

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**16.** Identifying the various issues plaguing the voluntary sector in India, discuss the need for a national accreditation agency to overcome them. Discuss.

**(250 WORDS) 15**

Apart from regular public sector and private sector, there's voluntary sector.

It mainly ~~cot~~ comprises of Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and Non-Government Institutions.

Issues Plaguing.

* Mushrooming of NGOs.
  - ↳ In recent years
  - ↳ Make it difficult to regulate them.
* Non-filing of income tax.
  - ↳ As per government submission to Delhi HC ~~ES~~, out of nearly 3 lakh NGOs,
    - Only 1 lakh file IT returns.
  - ↳ Out of these 1 lakh, most claim income tax exemption
    - Under section 80G of IT Act.
* Foreign Funding.
  - ↳ NGOs have received funding in thousands of crore.

VisionIAS

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↳ However, with non-filing of income tax, and filing of IT exemption, usage of funds is questionable.

* Vested interests
  ↳ Intelligence Bureau (IB) reports indicate that many NGOs have been used to fund anti-national, anti-development activities.

## How to resolve

* Mandatory filing of income tax.
  ↳ To show proper utilization of funds
* Amendment to FCRA Act, 2010
  ↳ To ~~stop~~/regulate foreign funding.
  ↳ Now FCRA license has to be ~~re~~ renewed every 5 years.
  ↳ Licenses of as many as 17,000 NGOs were cancelled.
* A proper regulatory body.
  ↳ To ensure NGOs aren't used for subversive activities.

VisionIAS

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However

* Right to form association, do any business is a constitutional guarantee
* Strict regulation of NGO might imply Government crackdown on dissent.
* NGOs are voices of poor, vulnerable, etc.

National Accredition Agency

SC ⟶ asked govt. to form panel for NGO regulation
↓
S. Vijay Kumar Committee

* Recommendation of committee
  - ↳ Soft regulations of NGO.
  - ↳ National Accredition Agency.
    - To maintain database of NGOs
    - serve as NGO-Govt. contact
    - ensure soft regulation.
* Government action.
  - ↳ Made NITI Aayog as Accredition Agency.
  - ↳ It launched portal: NGO Darpan

Way ahead

NGO darpan ensures quick interaction, soft regulation and positive development of voluntary sector.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**17.** Given the importance of a teacher in affecting the learning outcomes of children, discuss the problems in the present system of teacher training in India. How can these be addressed? **(250 WORDS) 15**

It is said that a nation's future is built in its classrooms.
However, all attempts to reform education at higher, secondary, primary levels won't bear fruits unless teachers are capable enough.

Current Problem in Teacher Training.

* Inadequate number of B.Ed, M.Ed colleges in India.
* RTE Act
  ↳ Allows centre to lower qualification standards, if state doesn't have adequate infrastructure.
* Budget and schemes → more focus → infrastructure, students
  → less focus → teacher's training.
* No frequent upgradation of knowledge via seminar, conferences.

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* Inadequate practical learning and infusion of technology.

* Teacher's recruitment exam
  ↳ irregullar
  ↳ alleged corrupt practices.

## How to address

* Poonam Batra Committee
  ↳ train teachers in multi-desciplinary courses and environment.

* ~~Rec~~ Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Training
  ↳ will benefit ≈ 20,000 teacher trainee.

* National Resource Centre.
  ↳ Access to books, journals, etc.

* Other steps needed:-
  ↳ bridge gap between industry demand and academia.
  ↳ more infrastructure for B.Ed and M.Ed colleges.

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↳ Proper conduct of teacher recruitment exam.

Way ahead

Further, teachers must be encouraged and given opportunity to undertake research, innovative idea, to ensure that education remains getting updated with time.

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**18.** The implementation of a scheme with such scale and benefit as Ayushman Bharat is likely to face many obstacles. Critically discuss. **(250 WORDS) 15**

Central government recently announced Aayushman Bharat. It aims to provide health insurance to about 50 crore people.

## Requirements

* It needs to cover huge out-of-pocket expenditure currently being incurred.
* Would require massive public spending for heath infrastructure.
* Large medical workforce.

## Obstacles

* Funding
  - ↳ No clear estimate of centre's funding.
  - ↳ Further health is state subject
    - They need to contribute 40%
    - But they:-
      - haven't been consulted
      - have poor fiscal health.
  - ↳ India spends only 1.4% of GDP on health

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* Infrastructure
  - ↳ Nearly 2 lakh health and wellness centres are to be opened.
  - ↳ But only few centres are ready.
  - ↳ Even existing infrastructure is inadequately prepared.

* Manpower
  - ↳ India is critically short of medical personnel.
  - ↳ Even the idea proposal of bridge course for Ayush doctors was dropped.

* Beneficiaries and insurance.
  - ↳ Nearly 50 crore beneficiaries have to be identified.
  - ↳ Private hospitals can also become partner in Ayushman Bharat.
  - ↳ It's difficult to
    - claim insurance
    - realize insurance amount

    at this huge scale.

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## What can be done.

* National health Policy, 2017
  ↳ Increase healthcare expenditure to 2.5% of GDP gradually

* Rope-in states
  ↳ with cooperative and transparent approach.

* Infrastructure
  ↳ More focus on "prevention", rather than "cure".
  ↳ strengthen basic healthcare.

* Insurance
  ↳ Policy should be simple and transparent.

## Way ahead

A healthy population is key for nation's success.
Ayushman Bharat is a step in right direction. However, given its magnitude, all steps must be carefully planned.

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**19.** Given the fact that India cannot match China's financial clout, it is seen to be diversifying the ways in which it can enhance cooperation and promote its diplomatic profile in Africa. Discuss. **(250 WORDS) 15**

China is almost 5 times bigger economy than India, and its growing activities are a matter of concern for India.

Chinese concerns for India.

* China has used checkbook diplomacy to tilt neighbour like
  - Maldives
  - Nepal

  towards itself.
* From Hambantota Port, to Gadawar port, China wishes to encircle India by "Strings of Pearls".
* China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) violates India's sovreignty.
* Chinese projects are:-
  - ↳ Non-transparent
  - ↳ Causing debt trap (eg Maldives)
  - ↳ Resource exploitation.
  - ↳ One way benefit.

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## China in Africa.

* In 2006, China displaced USA as largest trading partner with continent.
* There are significant chinese investment in:-
  - ↳ construction of road, building.
  - ↳ Railways.
  - ↳ Natural resources exploitation.
* But, again, these investments are exploitative, unsustainabe, etc.

## India's approach to Africa

To counter china, to expand its footprint, promoting cooperation, India has adopted multi-pronged approach.

* African Development Bank [AfDB]
  - ↳ India is a non-regional member
  - ↳ Recent AfDB summit was held in India.
  - ↳ India has regularly extended line of credit.
* Asia Africa Growth Corridor.
  - ↳ Partnership between India and Japan

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↳ To bring investment and development in Africa.

↳ Is seen as a counter to agressive chinese investment.

↳ Japanese expertise and economic might, along with India's soft power is gamechanger.

* International Solar Alliance:

↳ African tropical countries are largest group of members.

↳ India extended $100-mn line of credit.

* Diplomatic Outreach:

↳ Indian President, VP, Prime Minister have made 1st ever high level visits to many african countries.

Way ahead

While India has global aspirations, it has chosen to boycott OBOR.

India enjoys global goodwill and softpower advantage.

A sustained and positive engagement with Africa won't only counter china, but will be multiplier for India as well.

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**20.** Discuss how American sanctions on its adversaries affect India. Taking the example of CAATSA, analyse how India can shield its strategic interests in face of such sanctions. **(250 WORDS) 15**

To maintain its global dominance and shielding its interests, USA has been using its Economic might to counter its adversaries.

## Recent US sanctions

* On Russia.
  - for interfering with US elections.
* On N. Korea
  - for developing nuclear weapons.
* On. Iran.
  - for ~~dev~~ allegedly not observing JCOPA plans.

## Affect on India.

* Military interests
  - ↳ US has demanded India to stop purchase of $5bn sale of S-400 from Russia.
  - ↳ India has purchased C17, Apache, Chinook from USA.
  - ↳ While majority of hardware is from Russia.
  - ↳ Hence military readiness depends on

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availability of spares, etc from US, Russia.

* Global leadership interests
  - ↳ India wants to build chahbahar port (Iran) to have access to Afghanistan.
  - ↳ But US sanctions make it difficult to finance the project
  - ↳ India was among few countries to provide Humanitarian aid to N. Korea
  - ↳ But US insisted India to stop it.

* Energy security.
  - ↳ India-Iran have enjoyed good relations
    - Iran is 2nd largest oil supplier to India, after Iraq.
  - ↳ But US demands India to bring Iranian oil imports to zero.

How can India shield interests

* India has enjoyed global goodwill.
  eg- Nearly 2/3rd of UNGA supported India against Britain for ICJ post.

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* India is a big market for US
  ↳ Use this as a leverage to negotiate with USA.
* India's refusal to succumb to US Pressure
  ↳ India went ahead with S-400.
  ↳ Said no to lowering Iranian oil.

~~* Goodwill and~~

## Way ahead

India's goodwill, Indian opportunity, and its softpower forced US Senate to amend CAASTA and grant exemption to India.

However, India must
- start leading global voice.
- develop own alternate energy sources.
- develop domestic weapons industry

to avoid being bullied by other powers.

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